

THE TIMES

MONDAY

Old Brown Eyes is back. After 25 years as a wide screen heart-throb, Omar Sharif returns to the stage. Spectrum meets the man behind the greasepaint.

Boots... Modern Times goes trotabout among the horsey people.

...and saddles. John Wilcockson on the Tour de France, half way through the gruelling cycle classic.

Looking back in anger. The Bobby Sands memorial demo at Mullaghmore.

The road from Kabul. A deal to get the Russians out of Afghanistan is stuck over one point. Michael Hamlyn reports from Islamabad.

## Prisoners accused of mutiny

Twenty-eight prisoners have been charged with mutiny under prison regulations after the riots and disturbances at Albany Prison, Isle of Wight, last May (Stewart Tindler writes).

The prisoners have been moved to the mainland since the riots, which caused damage to an estimated £1m of property. The penalties they face include the possible loss of all remission.

## French 'no' to Iran

France will refuse Iran's demand for extradition of the six dissidents who hijacked an Iran Air plane to Paris on Thursday with 199 on board. Extra security measures were taken at the French embassy in Tehran.

## TV soccer

Club chairman of the Football League are to meet at the Café Royal in London next Friday, holding out hope of a solution to the prolonged dispute over television coverage of football (page 2).

## 65 women held

Police arrested 65 women peace campaigners at Greenham Common airbase in Berkshire. A 70ft section of the perimeter fence was cut, but immediately replaced (page 2).

## Rescue mission

Foreign ministers in Brussels have drawn up a timetable of meetings before the EEC summit in December to save the Community from bankruptcy (page 4).

## Death penalty

Ministers believe that serious obstacles stand in the way of the reintroduction of capital punishment, even if MPs vote next Wednesday for its return (page 2).

## A special baby

Mr James Greenall, of London, Britain's first recipient of a new heart to become a father, welcomed his baby daughter home yesterday.

## Anti-terror Bill

A new Prevention of Terrorism Bill will extend the police's special powers to combat Irish terrorism in mainland Britain to cover international terrorism (page 2).

## Pin money

At the half-way stage in *The Times Money Programme* Unit Trust competition, the front runner reveals that he made his choice by "making a stab with a pin" (pages 12 and 13).

Leader page 7  
Letters: On rate cuts, from Mrs Margaret Hodge; Labour daily paper, from Lord McCarthy, and others.  
Leading articles: Public spending cuts; Standed airport inquiry; the thoughts of Chairman Deng.  
Features, page 6  
How the Oxford Movement has influenced present day Anglican attitudes; the need for Law Society reform; Jonathan Sale overcomes his examination nerves.  
Obituary, page 8  
Mr Herman Kahn

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# Benefit payments account for half of spending crisis

● Overspending on social security, farm price support and the EEC budget accounted for £877.5m of Government above-target programmes announced on Thursday - nearly 90 per cent of the amount sought by the Chancellor.

● Almost all the overruns - £950m of the £1,004m total - have occurred on programmes determined by demand and

without fixed cash limits. Defence, once thought to be a major overspender, remained within its limits by a whisker.

● The National Health Service drugs bill, running at £1,400m a year, is to be trimmed by £25m.

● An NHS union official said job losses could total 30,000. "There is going to be one hell of a lot more trouble".

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Substantial overspending on social security, farm price support and the EEC budget were largely responsible for the emergency package of public spending cuts announced by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, on Thursday.

Supplementary estimates presented to Parliament yesterday, under which the Government seeks formal permission to spend the money it needs, show that these three items between them accounted for £877.5m or nearly 90 per cent of the extra £1,004m sought.

Social security needs another £507.6m this year, farm price support £257.1m and the EEC budget £112.8m.

But no significant additional cash has been requested for defence, thought to have been one of the main overspenders.

The defence department has apparently remained within a whisker of its permitted limits in the present financial year, and is now to bear the brunt of the £500m of spending cuts the Chancellor is seeking, with £240m knocked off its cash limits.

Most of the extra funds requested by the Government for above-target programmes will be offset by cuts elsewhere or charged to the contingency reserve, where £480m of the £1,500m reserve has now been allocated.

## NHS rundown 'accelerating'

## Drugs bill cut by £25m

By Richard Evans

The National Health Service's drug bill is to be cut by £25m in the current financial year as part of the Government's attempts to control public spending, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said last night.

His announcement came after he had held an emergency meeting with drug industry representatives in London and after the Chancellor of the Exchequer's decision on Thursday to trim public expenditure by £500m.

Mr Fowler's decision to prune the drugs budget, currently running at £1,400m a year, is part of an overall package of cuts in the NHS which is expected to total £100m.

The detailed arrangements for achieving the £25m cut in drugs spending will be announced next week. The three-member delegation from the Association of the British

Pharmaceutical Industry, which met Mr Fowler last night, will report back to a full board meeting of the association on Tuesday.

But last night drug company sources issued a warning that they would resist government demands to lower their prices. They said that cutting profits would reduce the amount spent on research and jeopardize the competitiveness of the British drugs industry, which achieved a £600m balance of trade surplus last year.

Mr Fowler did not put forward specific proposals for achieving the saving but he is known to favour generic prescribing, which would involve restricting the choice of drugs available for prescription by general practitioners, on the basis of cost, while maintaining the same quality.

## Sudanese troops attack rebels to free hostages

Nairobi (Reuters) - Helicopter-borne Sudanese troops attacked a rebel camp in southern Sudan yesterday and freed one of five foreign aid workers held there since the end of last month, usually reliable sources said last night.

The sources said the fate of the other four hostages, an American, a Canadian, a Dutchman and a West German, was not known.

The Sudanese troops, ferried in by six helicopters, suffered some casualties in their assault on a settlement in the Boma game park in south-eastern Sudan, the sources said.

Mr John Hapsell, an American missionary who lived in Boma, was freed unhurt but it was not clear if his fellow captives had escaped or been taken away by the rebels. It was not known if there were any casualties among the

## Final stage of Madrid conference

A Swiss formula to resolve differences at the European Security Review Conference was still awaiting categorical approval in Madrid from all 35 nations involved.

As the conference moved towards its end, the date of the final signing ceremony is one of the outstanding issues.

A Yugoslav proposal for July 18 is not finding universal approval. Other countries would prefer more time in which to prepare for the expected arrival of the foreign ministers.

● The United States is expected to accept a Soviet request to extend the talks on European based missiles by at least a week, Western officials said in London (Reuters reports).

Swiss initiative, page 5

## Argov attacks Lebanon war

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv

Mr Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador whose attempted assassination in London last year was the pretext for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, has sharply disputed the wisdom of the war in his first public statement since then.

The daily *Haaretz*, which published his comments, said that Mr Argov had dictated them to a friend from his bed in the Haassasa hospital in Jerusalem and sent them to Mr Yoel Markus, a columnist.

"If those who planned the war had also foreseen the scope of the adventure, they would have spared the lives of hundreds of our best sons", he said.



Mr Argov: 13-month silence

He described the war as an alliance between generals trying to direct a war but failing on the one hand, and advisers, good or bad, on the other. "They brought no salvation", he said. The war was unjustified, Mr Argov said. "Israel should go to



The Princess of Wales accepts bouquets on a walkabout at Peterlee in Co Durham before opening the Fisher-Price Toys plant. (photograph: Alan Glenwright)

## FINANCIAL TIMES

## Staff face 'a test of loyalty'

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Staff at the *Financial Times*, which has been strike-bound for five weeks, were warned yesterday by Mr Alan Hare, the company chairman, to be prepared for a "test of loyalty" if the newspaper tries to republish without the help of striking machine minders.

Printworkers and journalists were left in no doubt at a mass meeting addressed by management that the FT publishers would seek to negotiate an arrangement with employees who do not belong to the National Graphical Association (NGA) for republication of the title if the latest round of peace talks collapses completely.

The TUC stepped into the dispute again yesterday, when Mr Len Murray, general secretary, called in leaders of the NGA to explain why they had rejected the decision of a mediator appointed by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service whose findings had the principal backing of the TUC.

Mr Joe Wade, general secretary of the NGA and Mr Bryn Griffiths, union president, attended the talks at Congress House, and Mr Hare later discussed the situation with Mr Murray. He insisted afterwards that "the ball is still in the union's court".

Mr Hare made it clear to staff yesterday that the company would prefer to settle the long-running dispute over pay with the NGA machine managers rather than escalate the dispute. But, the authority and credibility of the TUC was now at stake, not just over the FT dispute.

Failing any sign from the TUC or Acas that the strike could be solved, the company would like approaches over the next few days to other unions, but particularly Sogat 82, to see if the paper could be printed and distributed without NGA labour.

For the journalists, he recognized that it would involve a "conflict of interests", but they might have to make a hard decision as to where their loyalty lay. Mr Hare confirmed to *The Times* last night that he was still endeavouring to get the FT back on the streets without the recalcitrant NGA men.

## End public schools urges Hattersley

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley, a contender for the Labour leadership, last night urged the removal of public schools and the introduction of a national minimum wage as part of a programme to create a more equal society.

In a speech clearly intended to bring home to Labour's electoral college his radicalism on social policies, Mr Hattersley said: "In the difficult days that lie ahead it should be our commitment of the ideal of equality that guides and sustains us as we begin methodically to reconstruct our policy."

The shadow Home Secretary said in Birmingham that each of the items on "equality's immediate agenda" would curtail the liberties of the rich and powerful but liberate the poor and the weak. "To us freedom is not like miser's gold to be hoarded by those lucky enough to possess it."

He then set out the immediate objectives, long neglected he said, because they had not pursued the vision of equality with sufficient evangelical vigor or because vested interests of their own had blocked progress.

These were a national minimum wage, which was the only way to help the lowest paid; a

massive programme of spending on rural and urban areas of disadvantage; a new employment law to provide positive help for groups kept out of jobs by overt or unconscious discrimination; and the removal of positive barriers to a more equal society, including public schools and private medicine "parasitising" on the health service, intentionally erected by the rich and powerful to preserve the gap between them and their fellow citizens. Mr Hattersley said that Labour had been sadly deficient in ideology since 1964. On the so-called right, ideology had been openly undervalued; on the left, slogans had been accepted as alternatives to ideas.

Mr Eric Heffer, another leadership challenger, has called for the reinstatement to the Labour Party of the five members of *Militant's* editorial board members. I would be against further expulsions of anybody because of their left wing views, no matter which particular group of tendency or paper they support.

In an interview in the hard left *Socialist Organizer*, Mr Heffer said: "I am against the expulsion of the five *Militant* editorial board members. I would be against further expulsions of anybody because of their left wing views, no matter which particular group of tendency or paper they support."

The admissions were between March, 1982, and March, 1983. Four were admitted in one month in early summer.

## Cause baffles London doctors

## Babies die from mystery illness

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

A previously unrecognized illness in babies has been responsible for the deaths of seven infants and for severe brain damage in three more among children admitted to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, over the past year.

The symptoms of the illness are described in the current issue of the *Lancet*.

Doctors say that the condition, which is characterized by an acute onset of convulsions, fever, shock, water diarrhoea and signs of kidney and liver failure, has been recognised in 10 children at a single centre, over 12 months. The disease they say, may be common.

There are similarities between the cases and a viral disease, Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever, not known to occur in Britain.

No evidence of exposure to drugs, poisons, or toxins was found in any of the infants, aged between three and eight months.

However, in view of the increasing recognition of syndromes caused by environmental pollution or industrial accidents, such as the outbreaks of hexachlorophane poisoning in France, the Spanish oil disaster, and epidemics of heavy metal poisoning, doctors believe the causative agent may not yet have been identified.

In searching for illnesses reported elsewhere that might provide a clue, the Great Ormond Street team looked at the experience in Newcastle in 1979 when five infants were taken ill with fever, shock, convulsions and bleeding. Eventually that illness was attributed to heatstroke caused by overwrapping.

Although the recent cases showed similarities, a history of overwrapping was found in only one of the cases, and there were other features not found in the Newcastle series.

The suddenness of the onset of shock, bleeding and deterioration involving several organs would under other circumstances point to one of the virulent tropical diseases. But no infective agent common to all the children was identified.

The admissions were between March, 1982, and March, 1983. Four were admitted in one month in early summer.

## MacGregor defends US link-up

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, last night sprung to the defence of his ambitious plan to export £3,000m of Scottish steel slabs to the United States and promised that the proposed deal "would not involve any cash investment by the BSC".

In the face of trade union claims that the United States Steel Corporation is demanding a £390m investment from the BSC in its Fairless works in Philadelphia, Mr MacGregor said: "The financing of the joint venture has not yet been determined."

The BSC chairman had been stung into making what amounts to his most detailed statement to date on the confidential negotiations with US Steel by a £250,000 advertising campaign - financed by British and American steel unions - which described the deal as risky and ludicrous, involving millions of pounds of taxpayers' money and infringing US law.

However, it is believed that the plan is to form a joint venture company which could include the privatization of the Ravenscraig plant in Scotland.

Mr MacGregor said that discussions were not yet completed and the deal would have to be submitted to the British Government.

The purpose of BSC and US Steel is to attempt to safeguard major parts of Ravenscraig and Fairless together with the jobs of most of the employees at the two works. For its part, the BSC is attempting to find a market for the steel which the Government has asked the corporation to continue to produce in Scotland."

Howe's call, page 11



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# War games and wildlife in the Land of Fire

From Puerto Montt, which was colonized by the Germans in the middle of the last century and which today reflects in its buildings much of old Germany, I caught the Lan Chile flight

The map shows the southern tip of South America. Chile is on the left, Argentina in the center, and Uruguay on the right. A large white arrow points from the Atlantic Ocean towards the Strait of Magellan. An inset map provides a detailed view of the Strait of Magellan region, showing Punta Arenas, Ushuaia, Lake Fagnano, and several islands including Isla Picton, Isla Navarino, Isla Dawson, Isla Nueva, and Isla Lennox. The map includes a scale bar for 50 miles and labels for the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

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# Gilt on the gingerbread of an English country tour

Where are you planning to find your holiday loot this year? If you want to stack the car with wine and cheese, cured ham, sherry, sweetmeats, local pottery and fine modern glass? The travel agents will suggest, in that order, France, Italy, Spain, Austria, Portugal and Sweden. I suggest the English countryside.

Head in almost any direction and you will find local specialities as interesting and curious as any

## West Country

Refreshment in every sense being the main point of a holiday, why not start with a visit to Harvey's wine museum at 12 Denmark Street, Bristol (0272 277661)? The twelfth-century cellars, extending beneath several streets in the centre of the city house a fine collection of eighteenth-century English drinking glasses and one of the largest private collections of wine related antiques. The museum is open from 10am to noon and 2pm to 4.40pm on Fridays, admission 50p. There are also guided tours, including a film and tasting of five sherries for £2.50, Mondays to Thursdays, bookable in advance.

Still in a bibulous mood, but in search of more up to date glasses, you should head south for the Cider Press Centre, Shimmers Bridge, Dartington, Totnes, where you will find many second items from the current Dartington ranges at prices about one-third less than perfect.

And if you want to see glass in the making, the Dartington glass works at Torrington are open from 9.30am to 3.25pm. For booking large parties telephone 08052 2321. Heading back north, stop for tea at Sally Lunn's Tea Shop, 4 North Parade, Basingstoke (0252 61634). Built in 1482 it is the oldest house in the city and it became a tea shop in 1747 - the original bread ovens are still in the crypt. The Sally Lunn's (baps made from very rich bread) are sold to eat in the tea shop or to take away and claim to be the only ones made from the original eighteenth-century recipe.

## Nottingham

A little bit of bread and no cheese is poor fare for a holiday, so the next pin you stick in your map should land on the Colston Bassett District Dairy on the A46, two miles from Fosse Way and between Leicester and Newark. It is a small farmers' cooperative and makes what connoisseurs consider to be the perfect Silton - the only one made the original way with unpasteurised milk, which gives it they say a more balanced flavour. You can buy it at the door.

## Derbyshire

You should now be sufficiently sustained to tackle a factory visit at the Denby Pottery which is two miles south of Ripley on the way to Derby. There are tours at 1.30pm and 2.15pm Mondays to Thursdays - you might be

you will find abroad. The people who make them are as full of tales of local lore, the traditional industries are as fascinating.

You can also come home with the satisfaction of knowing you have picked up a few bargains on the way. Not exactly duty free, but often at prices much less than you would pay in your local shops. Here are some suggestions for your bargain route through Britain.

china. At the Doulton Fine China factory at Burslem (0782 84271), there is also the newly opened Sir Henry Doulton gallery which has a collection of fine pieces spanning the 150 years of its manufacture.

John Beswick at Longton (0782 313041) and Minton at Stoke-on-Trent (0782 47771), where there is a splendid museum, also arrange visits. All are part of the Royal Doulton Group and each tour is £1 per head - no children under 14. Leaflets are available giving times.

Each factory shop has a representative selection of all the brands in the group, with an emphasis on its own speciality. Prices for seconds are between 33 per cent and 50 per cent off but do not expect to buy a whole service in seconds, you will find mostly odd plates and cups. Perfects are normal retail price.

The Wedgwood Centre at Barlaston was designed specially for tourists and includes a cinema, museum and demonstration hall where traditional hand processes are on view. The Centre is open Mondays to Fridays from 9am to 5pm (last complete visit 3.15pm), 50p adults, 25p accompanied children 5-15. No children under five. A leaflet is available from The Tours Supervisor (078 139 3218 or 4141).

The Spode factory at Fenton (0782 46011) is part of the Worcester Royal Porcelain Group. Tours are at 10am and 2pm Mondays to Fridays, for 50p per person refundable in the seconds shop on purchases over £2. They give discounts of up to 40 per cent. (No children under 12 in the factory.)

## Worcestershire

The Royal Worcester Porcelain factory, Severn Street, Worcester (0905 23221) also has factory tours from 10am to 11.45am and 2pm to 3.45pm Mondays to Thursdays, and 2.45pm on Fridays. Adults

## Royal Doulton balloon girls

lucky and be able to tag along, but it is best to book in advance (0773 43641). The shop has bargains of at least 25 per cent off normal prices and some special and discontinued lines at up to 75 per cent off. Royal Crown Derby, Osmaston Road (0332 47051), also has factory visits at £1 per person, 10.30am and 2pm. Seconds in the shop at one-third off.

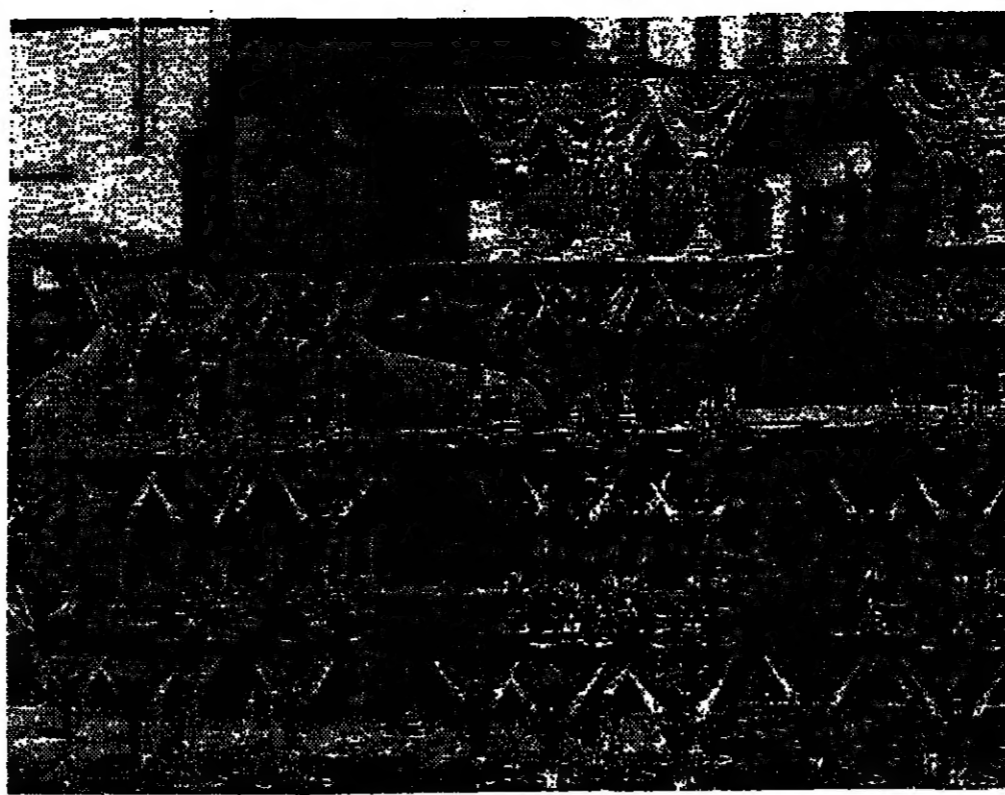
You are not far from Ashbourne, so don't miss the Gingerbread Shop, officially known as Spencer (Ashbourne Gingerbread) Ltd, 26 St John Street (0335 43227). It is an old oak beamed shop which has been selling gingerbread biscuits since 1803, made to a recipe given to the original owner of the shop by soldiers in a French garrison stationed in Ashbourne in 1803. It is still in the same family and still a closely guarded secret. The biscuits have a shortbread texture and a very subtle gingery taste. Boxes are available by post at £2.45 including p & p.

## Potteries

On to the five towns where you can see all stages in the making and decoration of fine



Fifteenth-century goblet



Art of glass: Some of the hand-made products to be seen at Dartington

£1.25, children 55p. Their connoisseur's tour with visits to the departments not included in the usual tour is £4.50. The Dyson Perrins Museum has the world's largest collection of Royal Worcester and the shop offers 25 per cent discount on seconds.

## Cumbria

First a little relaxation from culture and acquisition - for £5.75 per day, Wednesdays to Sundays, you can catch your own trout at the New Mills Trout Farm, New Mills, Brampton (Brampton 2384). For that price you can keep four fish.

Cumberland rum butter is made by several companies, but the one by Calhwaite Dairy Products is special because it is made from the milk of one of the few Jersey herds in the country. Rum butter was traditionally used at christenings in Cumberland - when the bowl was empty guests would put a coin in for the baby. There is also a local lore that if a childless woman is first to help herself to rum butter at the christening of a baby boy it will "smirgle" her to have a child - a

local dialect word meaning "infectious, contagious, certain as a stock getter".

Traditionally cured Cumberland ham is available by post at £1.65 per lb plus p&p from Bar Woodall, Lave End, Wetherby, near Millom - the fifth generation of a family business established 150 years ago. He also has a new and delicious speciality, Cumbria ham, to be eaten raw and paper thin, like Parma ham, at £1.25 per quarter pound plus p&p (065 77237).

You should not leave Cumbria without a visit to Sarah Nelson's, Church Cottage, Grasmoor. The seventeenth-century three-roomed cottage was a school until Sarah lived there in 1854. When she was widowed she had to rely on her talents as a cook to keep herself alive and she sat at her door every day selling gingerbread from a tin tray. This same recipe passed from her great niece to the aunt and uncle of the present owner Margaret Wilson who keeps the bakery going in the back room just as Sarah did.

The gingerbread is very

beautiful, spirally dragooned up illustrated (left), which was thought to be Victorian when it was found, discarded. In an attic, but in fact was made in 1483. There is also a selling exhibition of silver by 50 modern makers, including particularly beautiful work by Sarah Jones, Jocelyn Burton, Frances Loven and Richard Geers. Maybe when you have seen the exhibition you will agree with me that the wine snobs can keep their plain glass for their fine wines. If you had a set of Frances Loven's silver goblets with *plique-a-jour* enamel you wouldn't need to serve the best vintages - your guests would assume that whatever you put in such stylish vessels could not be less than remarkable.

## Silver lining for the wine buffs

A fascinating exhibition opens on Monday in London, called The Goldsmith and the Grape at the Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, EC2. There is a spectacular collection of silver dating from 2,000BC; and it challenges the theory that wine should be drunk only from plain glass. The excellent catalogue mentions that the saucer-shaped vessel used for tasting is now usually silver. It says: "Those who consider that silver has an adverse effect on the taste of wine should note this." Experts who disagreed had a chance to prove their point at a

pre-taste of the exhibition. Seven tasters tried six wines, first in glass and then "blind" in silver. Only two got them all right, but overall their score was 22 out of 42. Vessels on display include the Swan Mazer, a late-fourteenth-century bowl with a centre pillar surmounted by a swan. If the bowl is filled to the level of the swan's dipped beak the contents are siphoned out through a concealed tube, as if the bird were drinking. Also typical of its period is a silver gilt corkscrew of 1840, lent to the exhibition by the Queen. The many examples of religious and secular plate include the

## SHOPFRONT

### Move over, old fruit

I have been enjoying a very fruity weekend. It was exotic, unusual, positively non-fattening and extremely good value - a fruit "bubble" from a new company called Telefruit who have opened a specialist fruit store at 1103 Finchley Road, Temple Fortune, NW11 4SB (458 1437).

They have more than 50 varieties of tropical and seasonal fruits and offer free tastings and demonstrations of the preparation of the more unusual varieties. If you can't get to the shop, the fruit container with its

perspek cap-sule top is available in various sizes from £9.95 to £25, delivered free as far as Hatfield, West Drayton, Croydon and Upminster. My £18.50 bubble had two

each of tangerines, apricots, oranges, red and green apples, plums, a peach, nectarine, pineapple, Ogen melon, punnet of strawberries, 4oz cherries and 1lb black grapes, plus a mango, six lychees, six apple bananas (smaller and chubbier than the usual), four kumquats and a kiwi fruit as well as the strange fruits illustrated.

I had never met these curious fruits before and had no idea how to prepare them, so in the manner of "Alice-Pudding, Pudding-Alice", let me introduce you. Rambutan from Thailand. Red and hairy. Cut down the split in the soft shell which opens to reveal a fruit like a lychee. 80p a quarter pound.

Mangosteen from Sri Lanka. Take off the knobby top and peel gently to crack the skin. There is a thick red layer under the skin, like matted felt - discard all this and just eat the fruit which is again textured like a lychee but segmented into six. 80p a quarter pound.

On the Yorkshire coast south of Bridlington, stop at the Hornsea Pottery - you don't need to book and there are tours between 10 am and 4 pm. The shop offers 20 per cent off retail prices and there are always special offers on various ranges. The flavour of the month in York is always curd tart - a sort of sponge made with curd instead of flour and mixed with currants and nutmeg. They are about 30p each from Yates of York, 75 Low Petergate.

Try a visit to the Lion Salt Works, Marston, Northwich - you can even arrive by narrow boat. Bernard Thomson's family has been making salt since 1721 and the works, established in 1842, are now the only ones in the world to make block salt which has no chemical additives. They also make the natural crystal salt and coarse salt popular with health-food enthusiasts and they export to several countries. Telephone 0606 2066 to book a visit (adults 50p, senior citizens 40p, children 30p). After all, you have to take all travellers' tales with a pinch of salt.

Star fruit from Brazil. This is the prettiest of all. Don't peel - cut downwards like a cucumber and each slice is a five pointed star. Use it in drinks or fruit salad. It was very green when it arrived but went yellow in two days. My testers' verdict: "like a sweet cucumber, crisp and refreshing, an amusing little fruit." 30p each. All prices are last week's. They will vary according to season.

The only disaster was something called a Nisperetes or mud apple from Jamaica. It was very hard and quite green under the skin. One bite and the whole of the inside of my mouth shrivelled - a very uncomfortable experience. I'm told the texture should have been like a firm avocado, so it should have stayed a little longer in Telefruit's specially installed ripening rooms. If they don't know when these weird fruits are ready, I certainly don't.

Despite that, it was the best value and best quality assortment of fruit I have ever had delivered, so I shall certainly be calling the Telefruit hotline again - 458 7211.

Felice from New Zealand. Take off the softish green skin and slice. The fruit is soft, tasting a taste of pear with a slightly sour after-taste. 35p each.

Passion fruit from Kenya. Halve and scoop out the flesh with a spoon. Pips are all one - eat them together. 10p each.

Paw paw from Brazil. Prepare like a melon. The middle is full of glutinous pips which look like large grey caviar. Discard and eat the deep apricot flesh which is sweet and delicious. 85p each.

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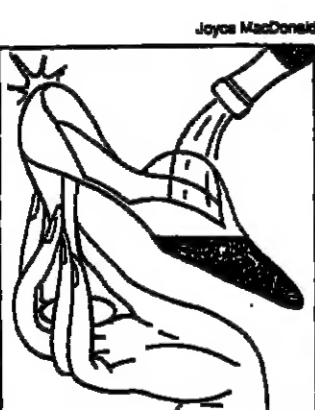
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## DRINK

### Through rosé-coloured glasses . . .

Pink wines are frivolous, fun and slightly decadent. It seems to me that actresses' slippers could have been filled with nothing but pink champagne and that the picknickers in Manet's "Dejeuner sur l'herbe" must have been drinking *vin rosé*. Perhaps it's because we've had too many summer holidays that have floated by in a pink haze that we find it hard to take these wines seriously. Nevertheless, it is true that finding a good *vin rosé* is extraordinarily difficult. Whereas I find it relatively easy to track down hundreds of excellent white and red wines every year, I feel I've done well if I manage to come up with a handful of reasonable roses.

It may be just that pink wines are no longer the fashionable tipples they were 10 or 15 years ago, but I think the real reason is a more fundamental one. The problem with pink wines is that they are neither one thing nor the other. They often lack both the clean cut refreshing crispness of white wines and the depth, fruit and flavour of red wines. In order to acquire their attractive hue, most roses are vinified quickly, with the must kept in contact with the skins



that give them character and colour for only a very brief period. As a result, far too many provide nothing more than a pink, sweet flabby mouthful, or are of the Portuguese pink lemonade variety.

But there are some pleasant ones about and the key to appreciating them is not to expect too much. What you will be getting is a light, young fresh and slightly fruity wine. And indeed the wine world has a lot to thank rosé for - especially that big Portuguese brand Mateus Rosé. Although no one could put possibly put Mateus

in the first league, and although its sales in this country are dropping now, in its heyday, this rose introduced wine to a lot of new drinkers and provided useful stepping stones between beer and spirit and wine drinking.

Pink wines are above all perfect picnic and outdoor wines for occasions when all that one really wants is something cool and uncomplicated that can be knocked back without bothering too much about vintages or vinosity. The problem is usually price, since in my experience a decent rosé around the £2 mark is well nigh impossible to find.

Last year, however, I was pleasantly surprised when Paul Masson's litre bottle of California Rosé Wine came top by a very long way in a High Street rose tasting I had organized. Having tasted it again recently, I am happy to say it is still as pleasant. So if you have always determinedly passed by the carafe shelf in your local off-licence, now is the time to overcome your prejudices and flip open the lid of this grapy, medium sweet rosé. Its fruitily-flowery character is unusually

strong for a rosé, and it needs to be served cold. The litre costs about £3.35 from most off-licences. In fact the only drawback I can think of is its amazingly lurid colour which must be one of the most non wine-like I have ever seen.

France, as usual, is one of the best sources of roses. But while I have enjoyed many refreshing Provencal roses on holiday in the South and Rosé and Cabernet d'Anjou wines wandering along the Loire, regrettably none of these wines has tasted half as good as back home. One *vin rosé* capable of making the journey, however, and to my mind the finest rose France produces is the Rhône's Tavel. This is also one of the very few roses that can improve with age. So try Paul Jaboulet Aîné's delightfully fine, fruity and elegant '78 Tavel L'Esplégle, which actually boasts depth and body too. (From Gerard Harriss, 2 Green End Street, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire).

Jane MacQuitty

Next week: New Zealand wines

## IN THE GARDEN

### Heady pleasures of a perfumed bed

Paraphrased in *Sole Paradise* by John Parkinson, 1982 edition



Heaven scent (from left): Cotton lavender; lavender spikes; sage

colour, and flowers in the same blue range, is a favourite for keeping clothes sweet-smelling. Cotton lavender, *Sanitola chamaecyparissus*, also has grey foliage and its perfume will linger on your hands long after you have touched it.

Sweet Briar, *Rosa rubiginosa*, or *R. Eglanteria* to give it its modern name, needs its leaves to be crushed to give off its fragrance, although a strong enough wind or rain shower can have the same effect. It likes a limy soil.

Two conifers come to mind straight away: the junipers and the thuja, both of which will release a faint scent without being touched but the scent is much stronger when their foliage is handled. The thuja, particularly, I find irresistible.



*Gaultheria procumbens* may not be familiar, but it is a shrub which will give excellent ground cover in lime-free soils. Small shiny leaves clothe the plant, almost hiding its white flowers, and when crushed, giving off a strong perfume of wintergreen. The red berries which follow the flower will give an even stronger perfume.

Sage in its green-leaved or variegated form, and rue, *Ruta graveolens*, add their own distinctive fragrance to a herb garden, while the mints have a variety of fruity perfumes - *Mentha citrata* is lemony, *M. suaveolens* will make you think of apples.

*Monarda didyma*, especially in the form Adam, is an excellent border plant, with rosy red flowers as well as scented leaves. *Calamintha nepetoides*, catnip, will release its perfume whenever it is touched and is best placed near a path, as its aromatic yellow flowers.

Pelargoniums in their many forms will waft their gentle perfumes inside your house. I like Mabel Grey for its distinctive aroma, and *P. tomentosum* has lovely soft hairy leaves which when brushed give off a strong scent. *P. crispum variegatum*'s lemony leaves are an extra advantage to this fine plant.

There are many perfumed plants to look for - and to touch. Use your hands in the garden, and get the very best out of your plants.

Ashley Stephenson

"In my own family, we have one hundred and seventy dinner services. But only four wines." BARON PHILIPPE DE ROTHSCHILD

THE NAME of Baron Philippe de Rothschild is legendary; the reputation of his wines formidable. It is at his insistence that we bring MOUTON CADET to your attention. The range is vintage claret - full, round, fruity and smooth. The *blanc* is dry, light and fresh. Both bear more than the commendation of the Baron. He has judged them worthy to bear his name.

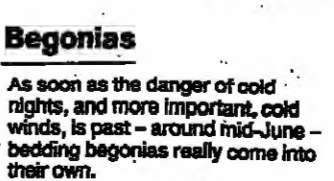
Philippe de Rothschild

### For the connoisseur

Among the hardy herbaceous plants which may be difficult to establish are the *Meconopsis*. There are many varieties, but my favourites are the blue-flowered species: the Himalayan poppy, *Meconopsis Baileyi* (detritifolia) has vivid blue flowers, about 8in. across, carried at the end of shoots. The whole plant may grow to a height of 3ft. *Meconopsis grandis* has bigger flowers which sometimes have a red tinge. *M. cambrica*, the Welsh poppy, has yellow flowers, and although the plants are short-lived, once they are established they will constantly replenish themselves by seeding. *M. chesidontifolia* has unusual pale yellow flowers at the tips of its red-stemmed shoots. In general, *meconopsis* like a rich deep soil, water-retentive but with a high organic matter content, so that surplus water drains away, and they need to be out of the full sun. Propagate by division or by seed. Plants cost about £1.20 each, and seed is about 80p per packet.



Meconopsis betonicifolia: Vivid blue flowers



As soon as the danger of cold nights, and more important, cold winds, is past - around mid-June - bedding begonias really come into their own.

I prefer the tuberous forms, and although I like the new seedling types like Cameo or the non stop, I am more enthusiastic about the giant doubles. Giant doubles come in scarlet, orange, yellow, rose, salmon and white, and the flowers range from small-saucer size, to almost dinner plate. Fimbriates come in the same range of colours, but they are distinguishable by their fringed or frilled petals. *Crispa marginata* have single flowers which usually have a picotee edge of a contrast colour. *Pandula* has hanging stems, massed with double or semi-double flowers, and is ideal for window boxes.

Tubers are not expensive, if you consider that they will last for a number of years, at around 40p each, or £20 per 100.

### London gardens week

The London Gardens Society launches its first Gardens Week from July 25 to 30. In search of gardens in the inner London boroughs which have added beauty and character to their surroundings. Judges will be visiting gardens of all sizes during the week, and they will even assess hanging baskets, tubs and window boxes. Entry forms are available from Alan Glosk, 4 Oakfield Street, London SW1. School forms from ILEA.

### Free - Ron Blom's Book Book

84 pages, colourfully illustrated with superb photographs. It's absolutely free from Ron Blom. 35 times Old world winner at Chelsea Blom's bulbs are probably the finest you can buy anywhere today. Packed with every possible variety, including many new, make this book ideal for the specialist, or simply people who love to grow beautiful flowers. Write to Ron Blom, Department TM61, Wetherby Farm & Sons, Coombe Road, Wetherby, Leicestershire, Wetherby, Here.

## REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

## What unspeakable dangers lurk behind these garish covers?

With his back to the wall and his upper lip stiff, Ion Trewin relives boyhood thrills

There's a climax in Dorland Yates's first adventure story, *Blind Corner*, when Jonah Mansel and co are trapped in an underground chamber with the Wagnersburg treasure; their tunnel has caved in behind them; the other way out is barred; and if they do break into a secret passage that leads to a 90ft deep well, will the water level be low enough to allow their escape?

I defy the reader with any imagination to dog-eat the page, put out the light and sleep easily until the morning before greedily reading on for the solution. Rereading *Blind Corner* and these other "Classic Thrillers" in Dent's new series a link soon emerges: each is indeed a page-turner, or, as Tom Sharpe puts it in his introduction to *Blind Corner*, "a rattling good yarn".

The plot of *Bulldog Drummond* (originally published in 1920) may be absurd, with the demobilized Captain Drummond doing battle with arch-criminal Carl Peterson masquerading as a Bolshevik, but I still find myself echoing Sharpe on *Blind Corner*: "I have no idea how many times I have read it, but I still find it enthralling."

With Buchanan I have to try harder. *Castle Gay* (written in 1930) has its moments, but I prefer the five Richard Hannay "shockers", as Buchanan called them. *Castle Gay* begins with too much whimsy and only gets going when Jackie and Douglas become involved in a complicated plot to protect the humours and pompous newspaper proprietor, Thomas Carlyle. Then Buchanan's talent for description takes over, with even a touch of innocent sex in the person of the delicious Alison Westwater.

For me the revelation of this quarter is Edgar Wallace's *The Mind of Mr. J. G. Reeder*. By the time these stories of the omniscient clerk at the public prosecutor's office were published in 1925 Wallace was in decline. He could write a full-length thriller in a night - and it showed. But I had forgotten that Mr Reeder was an exception in Wallace's final years, with twists in the stories rivaling those of Roald Dahl.

It is a mark of these stylishly produced reissues that the introductions add considerably to the pleasure. Only since A. J. Smithers's biography last year has the strange story of Dorland Yates's retreat into colonial seclusion become fully apparent, but Tom Sharpe has done further research and here reveals it.

Julian Symons, who introduces Mr Reeder, remarks that Wallace showed none of the antisepticism that mars Sapper and Buchanan - a charge vigorously opposed by David Daniel introducing *Castle Gay*, who insists that a full reading of

*Blind Corner* by Dorland Yates  
*Bulldog Drummond* by Sapper  
*Castle Gay* by John Buchanan  
*The Mind of Mr. J. G. Reeder* by Edgar Wallace  
(All Dent Everyman paperbacks, £2.50 each)

his hero shows him to be non-racist, un-snobbish and non-jingoistic.

But it is Richard Usborne - to whom we owe the phrase "clubland heroes" which identifies this era of adventure writing - who, to my mind, hits the bullseye. Introducing *Bulldog Drummond* he recalls: "I wanted to be a writer; how to shoot the pip out of an ace of diamonds at twenty paces; how to mix a Martini cocktail; how to twist a poker into knots; how to survive when, doped rigid by villains, I was put at the wheel of my Rolls and sent over the weir into the river..."

Period pieces, you say? But they wrote their adventures to a high quality of plot and charm in that golden period of the genre.

Classic thrillers? Without doubt. New readers, raised on Forsyth, Bagley or Maclean, start here.

Ion Trewin

## Daunting memoirs of a harridan of virtue

Harriet Martineau - the name itself is slightly forbidding, and forbidding in many ways the owner of it must have been, according to nineteenth-century testimony. Reading period memoirs one has the impression that Harriet Martineau (1802-1876) was not easy to escape from, a feeling which her remarkable autobiography - all 1,000 pages - reinforces.

She is clearly impossible to ignore. No one interested in nineteenth-century social and biographical history can fail to come across her, and Virago, yet again, is to be wholly congratulated on making available to a wider public what is a vivid, if often opinionated, kaleidoscopic view of the political and literary life which Harriet records with near total recall and with such devastating emphasis.

Driven to the peak of inspiration by duty, Harriet, in her 53rd year diagnosed as a dying woman, decided that life as she had known it and intellectualized about should be set down for posterity. Posterity's duty, in her view, was to read her. So in three months she completed, with the immaculate facility of a born journalist, this self-imposed task, which, clearly, turned out to be therapeutic, since she then immediately recovered from the menace of

*Harriet Martineau's Autobiography* two volumes, introduction by Gaby Weiner (Virago, each volume £4.95)

impending death and lived a further robust and productive twenty-one years.

Obsessively methodical, she had made her will, arranged her literary papers and issued strong instructions for all her letters to be destroyed (letters she considered written conversation, and conversation she deemed private). Whereas her immense volume of published work - fiction, political works, essays - remains neglected and in the main rightly so, this autobiography is a great classic. It has power and drive which insist on being noticed. It records events, issues and personality sketches which all contribute invaluable addenda to biographers and social historians.

Harriet was a very busy social creature, all the more remarkable in that she was deaf and used an ear trumpet, and the celebrities who run through her pages form a roll-call of the century's famous men and women - the Carlyles, Wordsworth, Rogers, the Brownings, Charlotte Brontë, John Stuart Mill, the Darwins, Florence Nightingale, Thackeray, Dickens, Maria Edgeworth,

Elizabeth Fry, Robert Owen, the list is never-ending.

As a political activist, with radical sympathies, Harriet, rational and anti-slavery, consulted by Westminster, took part in every social debate of her day and lived through many historical milestones - the aftermath of Waterloo, Victoria's coronation, the Reform Bill, the new Poor Law, to mention but a few. She was unfailingly interested in what was happening in her world, and her memory (aided by her diaries) is spectacularly selective. She had a nose for news and people who influenced events.

The sixth of eight children in a liberal Unitarian Norfolk family, she enjoyed the comforts and privileges of a prosperous middle-class background. Early deafness fortuitously saved her from a governess's life. The collapse of family fortunes, following her father's death, brought out all her indomitable will-power and turned her to writing.

A series of 24 monthly essays - "political economy in fiction" - brought her success and financial security. The death of her fiancé strengthened her rigid self-examination: she was, she decided, not made for love, only for work. And she then turned

from harsh religious doctrines to atheism. Henceforth she would deal only with what faced her. A house in Westminster, later given up for a small country estate at Ambleside, though trips to London were frequent and so was travel.

While one admires her incredible willpower and commends her forthrightness about education, social equality and women's rights, one backs away a bit from Harriet. She is solemn beyond endurance, humourless, intensely critical of all weakness in others, a classic example of the wrong person saying the right thing. She barks at one: easy to imagine how frivolous she would make one in self-defence. Proud that she had "emancipated" herself "from all superstition", she would brook no frailty in the next person, and some of her judgments are very harsh.

She predicted world wars in the 20th century, foresaw "the scientific knowledge of human nature". One cannot fault her on principle. Her autobiography demands to be read. Harriet herself would insist we have a duty to listen to her right to the very end, even if one should feel, as one does, a trifle battered at the end of it.

Kay Dick

The thing to do with food is eat it, with enjoyment if possible, and without making a religion of it. Reading about it, writing about it, and talking about it may be taking the whole business too seriously. But here in paperback this week are books by two of the best food writers in English, who can write as well as cook, and who can be read with pleasure as well as profit.

M. F. K. Fisher is the dowager queen of writers on browsing and slouching for the American press, particularly the *New Yorker*. If a food writer refers en passant to everybody from Robert Burton to the Beatles and *The Deipnosophists*, if she makes jokes and tells stories, if she is witty as well as learned, that will be Fisher. In theory this book offers more than 140 of her favourite and most famous recipes from Tripe Petronius to St Helena Flamingos. No doubt they are delicious, and presented in such a way that one could cook them oneself, if one decided that one wanted something other than granapants. But what is special about Fisher is not the tedious stuff about six teaspoons of dry mustard, but the literary dressing around the sides of the recipes.

Who but Fisher would

*With Bold Knife and Fork*, by M. F. K. Fisher (Chatto & Windus, £3.95)  
*Jane Grigson's Fruit Book* (Penguin, £3.50)

present, set out as a recipe, a physical receipt she had found in a medieval manuscript?

Ingredients:  
1 or more nutmegs, ground  
1 left shoe, or  
1 woman

Method: Sprinkle small amount of nutmeg on left shoe every night at midnight, until desired results are obtained with women.

Mrs Grigson is the nearest thing that we have on this side of the great green Bouillabaisse to M. F. K. Fisher. That is to say she turns food writing into a minor literary genre, which can be read for pleasure even by those who do not see what all the fuss is about. Her book is an alphabetical guide to fruit, from apple, apricot, and arbutus to sapodilla, strawberry, and water-melon. Good judges of these matters speak highly of her recipes. Like Fisher, she writes around them with learning and wit that are rarely devoted to such a banal subject as stuffing food down one's cake-hole.

Philip Howard

## Decorum, doubts and deceit

*The Reef* by Edith Wharton (Virago, £3.95)  
*Roman Fever* by Edith Wharton (Virago, £3.50)

"Nothing is more perplexing to man than the mental process of a woman who reasons her emotions", says Edith Wharton and nothing it becomes clear was more fascinating to her. Like her friend Henry James she was an American who spent a lot of her life in Europe, and like him, she was interested in the patterns of behaviour or schemes of moral judgment which are sometimes set up as concealments or expressions of powerful emotion.

In *The Reef*, first published in 1912, she contrasts two types of feminine sensibility in two contrasting women. Anna is a young American widow living in a beautiful French chateau. She seems, at first, an expression of the highest aspirations of sheltered womanhood. In her daily family life and her dealings with mother-in-law and stepson she never falters but when she falls in love and prepares to marry again she is suddenly vulnerable. Because she cannot break out of the reticence she has developed she involves herself in convoluted doubts and misunderstandings about the man she loves.

Sophie is her counterpart. Her life has not been sheltered or secure, it has needed frequent reorganization and patching up, so the need for choice has kept alive her spontaneity and enthusiasm for life. Unlike Anna she is free to experience profound sexual love without analysing its context. Yet she is not the heroine. The author's real interest lies with Anna.

Many of the stories collected together in *Roman Fever* have similar themes. A woman runs away from her marriage and feels she is striking a blow against the rigid convention of marriage, but she finds she is not. In order to live peacefully with another man she must either be married to him or pretend to be, and this realization, which she can never fully discuss with him, lies between them, straining their relationship.

Some of the ideas satirized here have now changed, but any social convention puts a restraint on behaviour and it is the restraint which interests Edith Wharton. By careful writing she will point out what is not said in a conversation, and often suggests a relationship by describing the quality of a silence. The dramatic moment is always the moment of concealment when good manners and deceit are seen as indistinguishable.

Anne Barnes

## PREVIEW Theatre

## Women's wives unmask male vanities

The Jacobean playwright John Marston makes a rare appearance on the London stage next week. The National Theatre are reviving *The Fawn*, a little-known comedy using a large number of characters to investigate the balance of power (and understanding) between the sexes, much to the men's disadvantage.

Born in 1576, Marston wrote all his plays in his twenties before cutting off his career and going into the Church. *The Malcontent* is rich in his typical vein of exuberantly snarling satire: *The Dutch Courtesan* is a hilarious sub-plot.

The *Fawn* is a fawning flatterer at the court of Urbino. No ordinary flatterer, though: he is Hercules, the Duke of nearby Ferrara, come in disguise to watch his son, whom he has sent to Urbino as ambassador. Urbino's follies and vices tempt him to play first the cynical observer and then the manipulator, buttering up and encouraging the lecher, the adulterer, the jealous impotent husband, the conceited Duke of Urbino himself, until the time comes to humiliate them all at the hands of the women they have underestimated. The victims' characters are drawn with humorous gusto and the moral for men is clear.

The director, Giles Block, suspects that *The Fawn* may mark a crisis in Marston's personal life. "I think he had a great problem with sex as a young man in that curious period at the beginning of the seventeenth century - *The Fawn*



Fawning: Bernard Lloyd as Hercules at the Cottesloe

was written about 1604 - when they cut loose from Elizabethan codes of behaviour."

"We know that he read Montaigne just before he wrote this play and it's full of references. And he also met his wife around about this time. It seems that in this play he realises the changes in his life: gone is the bitter anger of *The Malcontent* and instead there is a striving for balance, harmony and seeking to know one's self. The Ferrara people seem to represent Marston arriving in a

world of corruption and flattery."

The gigantic role of Hercules is played by Bernard Lloyd - who has some experience of disguised dukes, having given a memorable performance in Stuart Burge's production for Birmingham Rep of *Measure for Measure*, seen at the National Theatre in 1977. *Measure* probably belongs to the same year as *The Fawn*; both Hercules and his Shakespearean equivalent find their disguises giving them surpris-

ing insight into the blinding flattery that hedges a prince. And like Hercules, Marston seemed in prolonged doubt about which role to play: the lawyer, the poet as social critic, the playwright, the priest. If he had known that his plays would still have power to mock and rebuke society centuries after his satires and sermons were forgotten, he might have decided differently.

Anthony Masters

*The Fawn* opens at the Cottesloe (928 2252) on July 14.

Patrick Garland directs this production set in eighteenth-century France. Patricia Hodge as Rosalind, Jonathan Morris as Orlando.

CROYDON: Ashcroft (588 9291). *My Fair Lady* by Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe. Mon-Sat at 7.30 pm; matinees Wed and Sat at 2.30 pm. Francis Matthews is Professor Higgins in this revival, directed by Peter Copleman, described as a "dazzling new production".

GUILDFORD: Yvonne Arnaud (0483 80191). *Nightcap* by Francis Durbridge. Until July 30, Mon-Fri at 7.45 pm; Sat at 5 pm and 8 pm; matinee Thurs at 2.30 pm. Nye Dawn Porter stars in a new thriller as a wife beginning to doubt her own sanity and her husband's probity.

HARLOW: Playhouse (8279 31949). *Lady Chatterley's Lover* by D. H. Lawrence. Last performances today at 4.30 pm and 8 pm. Lynette Davies, Norman Eshley and Conrad Aquilino lead in this version of the novel, directed by Robert Hamlin.

WORTHING: Connaught (0903 35333). *The Queen Came By* by R. F. Delderfield. Mon-Fri at 7.30 pm, Sat at 8 pm; matinees Wed at 2.30 pm and Sat at 3 pm. Until July 16. Originally produced at the Duke of York's in London in 1948, this sentimental piece centres on the employee of a draper's shop on the route of Queen Victoria's Jubilee procession in 1857. Muriel Pavlow heads the cast directed by Mark Woolgar.

Theatre: Irving Wardle and Anthony Masters

## Critics' choice

**A MAP OF THE WORLD**  
Lytelton (928 2252)  
Today at 3pm and 7.45pm; July 11, 14 and 15 at 7.45pm. In repertory David Harg debates art versus social action in the form of a duel between an expatriate Indian novelist and a radical English journalist, against the background of a Bombay conference on world poverty. A witty, elegant and totally over-ingenious production, with a fine central partnership between Roshan Seth and Bill Nighy.

**AS YOU LIKE IT**  
Open Air, Regent's Park (498 2421)  
Today at 2.30pm and 7.45pm; July 11 and 12 at 7.45pm. In repertory Not just a pretty production (Victorian maidens and Thomas Hardy rustics) but a sensitive, intelligent one, that, in its natural woodland setting, makes a magic summer evening. Louise Jameson's lovely Rosalind holds the high comedy and the pathos in delicate balance, John Curry (Orlando) proves a champion wrestler and David Williams is a superbly distinguished Jacques.

**BEETHOVEN'S TENTH**  
Vendeville (536 9988)  
Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 2.45pm, Sat at 4.30pm  
Ludwig's posthumous visitation to the home of a pompous London music critic gives Peter Ustinov a starting-point for a literature, if corny, comedy, ranging over topics like the generation gap, Beethoven's mistresses, and his experiences since death. Very variable, but the best bits are gloriously funny and Ustinov himself as the twitchy, outrageously mischievous composer, gives the sort of performance for which one would sit through a great deal.

**CHARLEY'S AUNT**  
Aldwych (836 6404)  
Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm  
Griff Rhys Jones and his excellent supporting cast transfer joyously west from their self-out run at the Lyric, Hammersmith. One of the best aunts ever.

**DAISY PULLS IT OFF**  
Globe (437 1992)  
Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 3pm, Sat at 5pm  
Dorothy Deegan's straight-faced recreation of a 1920s girls' school - all prize poems, hockey matches and Empire-building values - sends the world of Angela Brazil straight up and over the top. Thoroughly unsmug, nostalgic and wholesome.

**EDMUND KEAN**  
Haymarket Theatre Royal (930 9832)  
Mon-Sat at 7.30pm. Ends July 16  
Infinitely subtler than his recent TV

version, Ben Kingsley's solo performance as the great nineteenth-century tragedian is one of the finest feats of acting in London. Raymond FitzSimons's script carries him from starving obscurity through Drury Lane triumph to a drunken death.

**NOISES OFF**  
Savoy (836 8888)  
Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm  
The funniest farce for years.

Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter after its first change.

**SMALL CHANGE**  
Cottesloe (928 2252)  
July 15 at 7.30pm. In repertory Revival of Peter Gill's evocation of childhood in working-class Cardiff, assembled from countless remembered details.

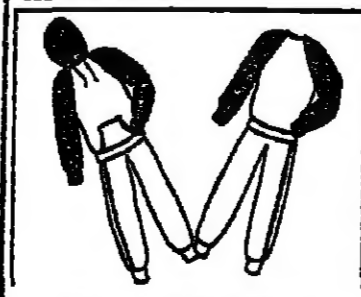
**WOZA ALBERT!**  
Criterion (930 3216)  
Mon-Fri at 8.30pm; Sat at 8.30pm and 8.50pm  
Black South Africa's cry from the heart. Virtuosity in multiple part-doubling and storytelling on a bare stage. Percy Mwa and Mbongeni Ngema enact the often funny, finally heartbreaking consequences of Christ's choice of Botha's Johannesburg for his second coming.

## THE TIMES LEISURE AND TRACK SUIT OFFER

THE growing legions of Keep Fit enthusiasts have brought about an increasing demand for new, comfortable sports and leisure wear.

WE have selected two high quality garments that have been designed for The Times readers by Mr President, the originators of the classic American leisure suits. Both styles have traditional "sweatshirt" grey body and trousers with deep raglan sleeves and trouser stripe in navy blue. The track suit has a navy blue hood with draw-strings, stretch-knit cuffs and waist-band and a front patch pocket that will double as a hand warmer. The leisure suit has deep stretch-knit crew neck, cuffs and waistband - both tops have the title of THE TIMES newspaper printed in soft navy blue flock on the left-hand breast.

THE trousers are the same for both outfits, grey body with navy blue stripe, drawstring waist and elasticated ankles. All garments are made of 50% cotton, 50% cretan acrylic and are fully machine washable. The inside surfaces have a soft fleecy lining that is warm in the winter and cool in the summer.



THE TIMES

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Trousers: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

Croyford (0222) 53316 for enquiries only.

## Out of Town

BAGNOR: Watermill, near Newbury, Berkshire (0635 45834). *The Favourite* by Jan de Hartog. Until July 30, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinee July 23 at 4pm. Jennie Linden and Clive Francis in a comedy directed by Philip Groot.

BIRMINGHAM: Repertory Studio (021 226 4455). *Anna Wodder* by Arnold Wesker. Mon-Fri at 7.45 pm, Sat at 8 pm. Until July 25. Wesker directs Nicholas McAuliffe in a one-woman, three-role piece, written specifically for her.

BOURNEMOUTH: Pavilion (0202 25861/258511). *His-4-12* by David Croft and Jimmy Perrin. Mon-Sat at 8.10pm and 8.40pm. A long and busy summer season for Simon Cadell, Paul Shane, Ruth Madoc, Jeffrey Holland and guest





## THE WEEK AHEAD

## Today

**ARTISTS OF THE TUDOR COURT:** It is many years since a major exhibition of classic English portrait miniatures took place in London, and meanwhile there have been a lot of new scholarship and many changes of critical emphasis; also, the history and iconography of the Tudor portrait are one of V & A director Sir Roy Strong's specialties. So the present show is both timely and a labour of love. The famous figures, such as Hilliard and Oliver, are present in force, but the show has its discoveries as well, such as a female miniaturist, Lavina Teerling, who would seem to have taught Hilliard, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (S89 6371). Until Nov 6, Mon-Thurs and Sat 10am-5.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm.

**CYMBELINE:** As a prelude to the latest offering in the BBC Shakespeare cycle, Dennis Potter gives his personal assessment of the play which he finds "extravagant, imperious, improbable, tender, shocking, cynical and entrancing" (BBC2, 8.45-9.10pm). The production, which is being screened tomorrow (BBC2, 7.15-10.10pm), has Richard Johnson in the title role, Helen Mirren as Imogen and Claire Bloom as the Queen.

**BRUNO IN CHICAGO:** Frank Bruno, the exciting British heavyweight who has won all his fights within the distance, makes his first appearance in an American boxing ring when he takes on the 6ft 4in, 200lb, 22-year-old American, Jameson of Arizona, whose record is 17 wins out of 22. Live coverage of the 10-round fight starts on BBC1 at 10.20pm.

## Tomorrow

**STEAMSHIP ART:** The luxury of the liners that carried the rich across the Atlantic in the 1930s will never be seen again. Auctioneers of the period should top over to Paris today to catch a unique opportunity: the Louvre sale, devoted to paintings of the great steamships and their furnishings, on behalf of La Compagnie Generale Maritime and the packetboat "France". Hotel Drouot, Paris (010 331 2481711) at 10am and 2.30pm.

**CITY OF LONDON FESTIVAL:** St Paul's Cathedral Choir and Chamber Orchestra perform Schubert's Mass in G at the opening service in the cathedral at 11am. The many concerts in City churches and in the halls include Richard Hickox conducting the City of London Sinfonia in the church of St Bartholomew-the-Great (Tuesday, 7.30pm). At the Goldsmiths' Hall is an exhibition of silver from the Goldsmiths' and other family companies' collections entitled *The Goldsmith and the Grapes: Silver in the Service of Wine* (July 11-28, Mon-Fri 10.30am-5pm, free). The Festival Fringe boasts almost 350 events taking place throughout the day all over the City. Festival Box Office, Paul's Churchyard, London EC4 (official events 235 2801; fringe events 235 1364).

**TEA DANCES AT THE RITZ:** Nostalgia reigns every Sunday afternoon at the Ritz Hotel, with music of the 1920s and 1930s, cabaret and the chance to sip tea in "the loveliest dining room in London". The charming Green Park, Gentlemen can request a dance from the lady of their choice, and ladies are encouraged to wear hats. The Ritz, Piccadilly, London, W1 (493 8181), 4-6.30pm; £10.50 per person.



Jukebox: London's newest musical retreads the path from Elvis to Fame, with plenty of familiar stops on the way: remember the Twist... Flower Power... American Pie?

**MARTIN SCORSESE FILM FESTIVAL:** An enthralling week of films by Hollywood's turbulent talent, dominated by screenings of two documentaries new to Britain. *Italian American* (1974) engagingly explores the lives of Scorsese's family while his mother makes spaghetti; *American Boy* (1978) concerns his volatile friend Steven Prince. Other highlights: the uncult print of the lavish, 10-hour musical *New York, New York* (today), and the British premiere of Peter Hayden's biographical portrait *Movies Are My Life* (Monday to Wednesday, showing with *Mean Streets*, Electric Cinema, 181 Portobello Road, London, W11 (727 4992). Until July 16.

**A MARRIED MAN:** Four-part adaptation by Derek Marlowe of the novel by Piers Paul Read, directed for television by Charles Jarrold. Anthony Hopkins stars as a successful barrister becoming increasingly discontented with his marriage and career. Claran Madden plays his wife and Lisa Humbledt his mistress. Channel 4, 9.15-10.30pm.

**THE MAN WHO WROTE A LIBRARY ALONE:** A description of Hilary Belloc, the author of more than 150 books on a wide variety of subjects - poetry, history, biography, travel and religion. This radio celebration, on the 30th anniversary of his death, is introduced by Michael Finch, the poet, and Belloc is played by Hugh Burden. Radio 4, 10.15-11pm.

## Monday

**BIKES AND CARS:** Fine old cars, motorcycles and bicycles are for sale today at Beaulieu. There is a good range of penny-farthright bicycles, estimated at around £1,000-£2,000, and a bonanza of 1967-69 (£1,000-£1,500). The cars include a 1925 Austin 7 (one of the oldest in Britain), and a luxurious 1935 Lagonda Coupé. Christie's at Palace House, Beaulieu, Hampshire (enquiries 01-581 2231) at 2.30pm.

**HEVER MARBLES:** Sale of antiquities includes the ancient Roman marbles collected by William Waldor Astor, later first Baron Astor of Hever, between 1892 and 1895 when he was American minister in Rome. Reputedly the richest man in the world of his day, he carried off superbly carved sarcophagi of the first two centuries AD and porphyry columns and fountains with bits and pieces missing and built a special Italian garden for them at Hever, Stoneyham, Bond Street, London, W1 (493 8080) at 11 am and 2.30 pm.

**OBLIVION:** Adaptation of Ivan Goncharov's famous comic novel about a small landowner in nineteenth-century Russia whose laziness makes him incapable of taking the most trivial decisions. He is played by James Fox, making his first appearance in a radio play. Radio 4, 7.40-8.30pm.

**LAST OF THE SUMMER WINE:** Roy Clarke's play, based on the successful TV comedy series, stars two of the famous original trio, Bill Owen and Peter Sallis. Jan Butler directs this production, on a brief tour before a summer season at Eastbourne. Beck Theatre, Grange Road, Hayes, Middlesex (01-561 6371). Opens today at 8 pm. Until July 16, Mon-Thurs at 8 pm, Friday and Sat at 6 pm and 8.40 pm.

**AS YOU LIKE IT:** Third of this year's Chichester Festival productions, starring Patricia Hodge (currently on TV as Jennifer Shore) and Jonathan Morris as Rosalind and Orlando. Chichester Festival Theatre (0243 761312). Previews today and tomorrow at 7.30 pm. Opens July 13 at 7 pm; two performances July 14 at 2.30 pm and 7.30 pm. In repertory.

## Tuesday

**MASQUERADE:** Who now remembers Gay Crompton? After this exhibition many more will, at least at second hand. For its prime intention is to recreate the look, sound and atmosphere of the eighteenth-

century London pleasure-grounds which, for a generation or two, were an obsession with Londoners and indeed with city-dwellers all over Europe. Paintings, graphics, memorabilia and the music that went with them all pay tribute to the vitality of popular entertainment at the time, most effectively by making it popular entertainment for today as well. Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2 (600 3899). Until October 2, Tues-Sat 10am-6pm.

**LITTLE LIES:** John Mills stars in Joseph George Caruso's free adaptation of Piner's *The Magistrate*, a comedy about an official who cuts loose. Tony Tanner directs a cast including Connie Booth, Anthony Bate, Paul Hilditch, Wyndham's (898 3028). Opens today at 7 pm. Mon-Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinee (from July 20) Wed at 3pm.



On the way up: R. A. Butler in 1938 (see Wednesday)

## Wednesday

**STREET SIGNS:** A collection of early 1900s City of Westminster street signs come under the hammer today. Among those on offer are eleven from SW1 (£250 - £350), seven from the Soho area (£250 - £350) and eight from Covent Garden (£250 - £350). The names include Bedford Street, Brewer Street, St George's Drive and Whitcomb Court. Also in the sale are music machines, typewriters, theatre memorabilia and bookshelves. Phillips, 7 Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 6602) at midday.

**ROYAL TOURNAMENT:** The annual military spectacular, with displays of sword and pageantry by the Navy, Army, Air Force and Marines. The theme this year is "London in the Blitz"; the programme also includes the Calico, a horse-riding act from Hungary making their first appearance in the West. Earls Court, Warwick Road, London SW5 (Box office 373 8141). Until July 30, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinee Tues-Sat at 2.30pm. Tickets £3 - £10.50.

**JAZZ IN THE PARK:** The Morrissey Mullen Band open a short festival of jazz concerts tonight. Tomorrow there are three New Orleans bands: Morley Sunshine, Ken Colyer's Jazzmen and Max Collier and the Rhythm Aces. Barbara Thompson's Paraphernalia play on Friday and Chris Barber's Jazz and Blues Band on Saturday, the final night. Holland Park Open-Air Theatre, Holland Park, London W8 (833 1077) at 7.30pm, 22, or 50p for children under 16, students, pensioners and unemployed.

**THE RAGGED TROUSERS PHILANTHROPIST:** Stephen Lowe's play, based on the Robert Tresselt socialist classic, in a new production directed by John Adams. Half Moon, 213 Mile End Road, London E1 (790 4000). Previews tonight and until July 16 at 8pm. Press night July 18 at 7pm, thereafter Mon-Sat at 8pm. Free admission to unemployed, subject to availability of tickets.

**AT THE END OF THE DAY:** New comedy by Peter Tinniswood, sequel to *You Should See Us Now*, with many of the same characters. Stephen Joseph, Theatre, Scarborough, Yorkshire (0723 70541). Opens today at 7.45pm, July 13-16 and 18-20, at 7.45. In repertory.

**R. A. BUTLER:** The politician who held every important Cabinet post but was twice passed over for Prime Minister when he seemed to have the top job in his grasp is the subject of a television portrait by Anthony Howard. Among those remembering and assessing "Rab" are Lady Butler, his widow, Lord Home of the Hirsel, Enoch Powell and Lord Carrington. BBC2, 9.35-10.25pm.

## Thursday

**MUSIC FOR YOUTH:** Finalists of the national youth music festival give a series of concerts. The 4,000 musicians aged between 4 and 23 were selected from more than 17,000 entrants. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (628 3161). Admission by day Rover Tickets £5; under 18s and pensioners £1. Until July 16.

**FIRST TEST MATCH:** After the instant excitement of the cricket world cup comes the more leisurely business of the five-day Test, as England meet New Zealand at the Oval. Defeated by Australia in the winter and humiliated by India in the world cup, there is hope for something to prove. There is a half-hour commentary on Radio 3 (medium wave) from 10.45 am to 6.30 pm and television coverage on BBC1 and BBC2.

**OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP:** The 112th British Open starts today at Royal Birkdale, building up to the final round on Sunday. A record £250,000 prize money is on offer this year, with Tom Watson of the United States returning to defend his title and ten other

past-champions in the field, including Nick Faldo, Sandy Lyle and Peter Oosterhuis lead the British challenge. Live television coverage starts today on BBC1 at 10.55am, and continues on BBC2, with highlights from 10-10.40 pm.

**SMASH PALACE:** New Zealand film made in 1981 by Roger Donaldson (who is currently working on a new version of *Murphy on the Bounty*). Bruno Lawrence runs Smash Palace, a car breaker's yard, but the drama centres on his struggles to gain custody of his daughter from his ex-wife, Cori. 18, Crescenta Pantan Street (S80 0SS1), Odeon Kensington (802 6644). Screen on the Green (226 3220).

**MONTY PYTHON RETROSPECTIVE:** A comprehensive tribute to the talents of Cleese, Idle, Palin, Chapman and Jones, with all the Python films, episodes from the *Flying Circus* television series (can it really have started as long ago as 1969?), plus individual efforts, including Cleese in *Fawlty Towers* and Palin in *The Monty Python Movie*. Screen on the Green (226 3220). Until August 10.

**VICTORIAN ENGLAND:** Bonham's have converted their main gallery into four rooms of a typical Victorian house to display the paintings, furniture and decorative arts they are selling this evening. The offerings include a painting of a densely populated "Border Fair" of the mid-nineteenth century by John Ritchie. In the centre an elegant lady is purchasing a moulded glass sweetmeat bowl, which is to be sold with the picture. Bonham's Montpelier Galleries, Montpelier Street, London SW7 (584 9161) at 6pm.

**THE FAIRY:** Musical revue in which 28 singers and dancers and 14 musicians present songs from the 1950s to the 1980s in a non-stop collage of popular music. Directed and choreographed by Steve Merritt; produced by Bill Martin. Astoria (437 6564). Opens today with charity performance at 8pm. Thereafter Mon-Thurs at 8pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm.

THE FAIRY: Satirical comedy by John Marston (see page 5.)

## Friday

**INTIMATE GENRE:** Portraits and scenes of ordinary life in eighteenth-century England provide the highlights of an important summer sale of British pictures. The star is Hogarth's painting of "The Paragon Opera" with Hayman's "Jonathan Tyers and his family taking tea" in second lead. Christie's, 8 King Street, London, SW1 (838 9068) 11am.

**PRINCESS ELIZABETH:** The tenders will be opened today to decide the new owners of the paddle steamer Princess Elizabeth. During the Second World War she was the only British ship to be sunk by a German U-boat. For the 20 years after the war she returned to regular passenger service and during this time featured in the Walt Disney film *The Castaways*. In 1967 she retired and was converted into a floating restaurant; she is presently moored at London Bridge. Phillips, 7 Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 6602) at midday.

## Week following

JULY 16: British Grand Prix, Silverstone.

## Au, for a pair of hands!

The entente cordiale nearly broke down in NW3 last week. A busy career woman, wife and mother rang to tell me that she was about to do unimaginable violence to the au pair. She wanted me to know that the act was premeditated and would be executed with malice aforethought.

I knew that she had long been irritated with the buxom, hapless girl whose intelligence seemed minimal and sense of timing non-existent (she would knock on the bedroom door at the most unsuitable times, use all the hot water before seven in the morning and telephone her boyfriend in the Antipodes while my friend was waiting for an urgent call from a doctor).

The last straw, it appeared, was when the over-ripe, bikini-clad au pair followed my friend into the garden - whether she had repaired for a moment's peace - carrying a transistor radio. "Why," said my friend, "don't you take the afternoon off!"

"Oh but this is my afternoon off," said the Viking. "And I must have my better tan for when my boyfriend arrives."

To a rational person, the au

pair's behaviour might not seem unreasonable. But my friend is beyond reason. A succession of au pairs and a temperament ill-suited to explanation have combined to make her far more fractious than she was when coping with work, house, husband and children single-handed. And yet I remember well the sigh of relief she uttered when the first au pair crossed her threshold, confident that the spotty *Fraulein* with stilted English would somehow make her life twice as manageable.

This, according to another friend who has employed no fewer than 15 au pairs, was only her first mistake.

"The rationale behind the au pair system," she says, "is that you give them bed and board and treat them as one of the family, in return for which they help with the running of the house and learn English in the process. But it doesn't work like that."

"In the first place, treating them as one of the family is out of the question - you can't shout, throw things, berate or impose punishments as you would with your own flesh and

blood: in fact you tend to be on your best behaviour. So when you really let your hair down it comes as a terrible shock to them."

Miss Irene Lukacs, a director of the Au Pair Bureau, explained the guidelines laid down by the Home Office in 1981: Girls must be from western Europe and aged between 17 and 27, work no more than five hours a day and six days a week plus discretionary baby sitting at night, and receive time off to study, (whether they choose to or not). They should also get £15 a week pocket money, Miss Lukacs says.

By following the rules it is possible to find an au pair who fits comfortably into your family, given of course that one treats her fairly and kindly and does not exploit her, which a few employers still do.

However, in the employers' defence, Miss Lukacs says that au pairs are adopting a more cavalier attitude than they did, leaving families "sometimes almost overnight to earn an extra £2 elsewhere, or to work in shops or discotheques". And a number of them ring the



agency complaining of unfair treatment when, in fact, they are living the life of Riley. "If this happens," says Miss Lukacs, "tell her to stop it or she's fired."

Easier said than done. I hear that the Viking's tan has

progressed from light oak to mid-mahogany. And my other friend has just begun to explain the intricacies of the dishwasher for the seventeenth time.

Judy Froshang

## Family Life

## Outings

**TEDDY BEARS' PICNIC** London Toy and Model Museum, Craven Hill, London W2 (282 7805); today from 3.30pm; adults £1.50, children 50p. Adults carrying bears £1, children carrying the same, free.

These picnics seem to be an established part of summer, whatever the venue, woods or toy museums. Competitions for various classes of bear, (oldest, best dressed, smallest etc) to be judged by Peter Bull and Joan Dunlop. Pool readings by Peter Dennis; honey sandwiches and refreshments for bears and owners.

**INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF MARCHING BANDS** Wembley Arena, Wembley, Middlesex (802 1234); today 10am and 5.30pm; tickets £4.85 - £5.85 or for combined ticket for both concerts £7.50 - £9.50. Of the many events that take place at Wembley Arena, one of the most suitable from the spectator's point of view and occasionally the festival of marching bands, visited by the big names from Germany, the Netherlands, the USA, Belgium and Great Britain. The morning performance is the Grand Contest; the afternoon, the Gala Festival Concert.

**BRISTOL CITY DOCKS FESTIVAL** Bristol; today, 10.30am - 10.15pm; free. Many events in the Basin, Narrow Quay, Prince's Wharf and

exhibition centre throughout the day, including a static display of steam traction engines, threshing machines and show organs, marching bands, hovercraft and steamship processions, powerboat display, initiative races in rafts, canoes, Wild West display, search and rescue air display, illuminated procession of yachts and boats under power and a grand fireworks display at 9.45pm.

**ROSE '83** The Royal National Rose Society, Chiswell Green Lane, St Albans, Hertfordshire (0727 50461); today and tomorrow 10am-5pm; adults £2.50, accompanied children free. Thirty thousand roses in full bloom and the largest exhibition of cut roses ever staged, plus an antiques show, demonstrations of rural and home crafts, folk dancing, steel band, Punch and Judy, licensed bar and full catering.

**MALL MARCH** The Mall, London SW1; tomorrow from 12.30pm; free. An annual event in which all the units taking part in the Royal Tournament make a preview parade from Wellington Barracks along the Mall and back. If you cannot face the Tournament itself, this may partially satisfy the children.

**AIR BRITAIN FLY-IN** Duxford Airfield, Imperial War Museum, Cambridge (0223 833963); tomorrow, gates open 10 am; adults £1.50, children 80p, (no dogs).

A gathering of vintage aircraft to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Bückler, the German aircraft manufacturer who was responsible for producing a Luftwaffe training aircraft similar to the Tiger Moth. Bückler owners from all over the world will be flying Jungmanns, Jungmeisters, Bestmans and many other light aircraft.

**STAR SHOW JUMPING AT ASCOT** Ascot Racecourse, Berkshire; tomorrow 11am-5pm; adults £1.50, children under 14 free. Nineteen top showjumpers, including David Broome and Harvey Smith and son, will be taking part in two class A showjumping events.

**GREAT YORKSHIRE SHOW** Great Yorkshire Showground, Harrogate, North Yorkshire (0423-61536); Tues and Wed 9am-5.30pm, Thurs 9am-5pm; admission Tues, adults £3.50, children £2.50; Wed, adults £4.50, children £2.50; Thurs, adults £3.50, children £2. Record entries in all the livestock sections, two main rings with all the big names in showjumping each day; free-fall parachute displays, and on Wednesday the Year Award. Sheepsharers of the Year Award.

## Bridge

## Omar Sharif shows his hand

The Treasury and the CBI are united in their forecast of an impending economic recovery. Those who seek confirmation of this optimistic assessment must be heartened by the recent spate of new bridge books, because the publishing world has been especially harshly affected by the recession.

Omar Sharif has published his *Life in Bridge*, translated and adapted by Terence Reese. (Faber and Faber paperback, £3.50). Those who think of Sharif as buccaneering "Cairo Fred", the lover of the good life, will find that the real Omar has an artistic, even introspective side to his character. There are many amusing anecdotes and ample proof in a good selection of hands that Omar is not only a fine actor but also an incurable bridge addict.

*Bridge, the Modern Game*, by Terence Reese and David Bird (Faber, £7.95), like everything from the pen of Terence Reese, commands attention. But despite the usual lucid style, this is a curious book. The authors set out to provide a description of the largely natural methods employed by today's leading players; but the attempt to simplify is not wholly successful. The authors, describing in two short parts the complexities involving the fourth

suit, write: "Fourth suit forcing is such an integral part of constructive bidding that one wonders how the giants of yesterday managed without it." Times change. I remember vividly one giant, namely Reese himself, once describing the fourth suit forcing as "a pitiful crutch".

*Improve your Bridge the Lederer Way*, by Rhoda Lederer and Amanda Hawthorn (Bibliogora, £3.95), provides a valuable stepping stone for those who have mastered the elements of the game but do not wish to be confused by the complexities of advanced play or the endless artifices of some modern systems.

Admirers of Harrison-Gray's *Losing Trick Count* will be able to obtain the authoritative pamphlet from Bibliogora for 90p. Ask some experts how they value their hand, and they will reply loftily "by inspection". But I can reveal that there are those among their number who use the losing trick count to confirm the results of their masterful intuition.

*World Championship Pairs Bridge*, by Ron Klinger (Victor Gollancz, £8.95), is perhaps the best of the crop. All the hands are taken from the five Olympic World Pairs Championships

which were played between 1962 and 1978. Klinger presents the problems in the bidding and play that confronted the competitor at the time. When the reader has decided what he would bid and which card he would play, the author reveals the full hand, allotting marks for most of the possible bids and alternative lines of play.

Here is an example which the author subtitled "Absence makes the heart go wobbly". This hand occurred in the 1970 Pairs Olympiad in Stockholm.

Love all. Dealer West.

♠ 7 8 5	♠ J 3
♥ 9 8 5	♥ 10 8 2
♦ 10 7	♦ A 10 7 4
♣ A 10 9 8	♣ 7 5
♠ 7 8 5	♠ J 3
♥ 9 8 5	♥ 10 8 2
♦ 10 7	♦ A 10 7 4
♣ A 10 9 8	♣ 7 5

The reader is initially presented with the South hand. The bidding has started:

W	N	E	S
1♠	No	1♥	?

The choice is obviously between a simple overcall of one spade and a take-out double

showing strength in both spades and diamonds. Klinger awards 3 points to one spade, and 2 points to the double, on the basis that if South fails to introduce his five-card suit now the bidding may become inconveniently high for him to do so later.

In practice, most players doubled, with the effect that South had to play in three spades.

West led the ♠A and switched to the ♠10. Declarer won, cashed the two top spades, and played a heart to dummy's king. With nine tricks in the bag, South must address his mind to the overtrick. He could continue with the ♠9 or the ♠7. The nine would succeed if West had started with A Q 5. The knave would produce the extra trick if West had A 10 5. The solution lies in West's failure to switch to a club at trick two.

This almost certainly places East with a top club, which leaves West, if he did not hold the ♠Q, with insufficient points to justify his opening bid.

For leading the ♠9: 7 points; for leading the ♠7: 4 points; for any other play: 0 points. An unusual and excellently presented book.

Jeremy Flint

## Chess

## Counter-attack from Tudor times

The Sicilian Defence is much the most popular of all the half open defences and there are two basic reasons for this. One is that, despite its antiquity (it was already popular in Tudor days and one can well imagine Henry VIII employing it to while away his wedding night with Anne of Cleves), it has about it a highly modern flavour. There is a certain piquancy about this paradox which I find unflatteringly attractive.

But, more important than this is the undoubted fact that the Sicilian is not just a defence, it is a counter-attack and is always used as such by the world's best players.

Little wonder too that it figures strongly in the ever-increasing flood of books on openings that have threatened to fill my house and drive me out of it in the past 20 years.

It almost goes without saying that the most prolific source of Sicilian openings is Sicilian Defence by Jon Kinlay (102 pages, paperback, £5.95). It is well written and interesting and possesses the virtue of explaining the ideas behind the opening.

Another interesting and still topical work is *Sicilian 2 c3* by Murray Chandler (110 pages, paperback, £4.95). But far and away the best of all these books on the Sicilian is one from a publisher who has announced that he is abandoning the publishing of books on chess: *The Najdorf Variation, Sicilian Defence* by Yefim Geller, Svetozar, Gligoric, Lubosh Kavalek and Boris Spassky (originally RHM Press, then Fittman and now A. and C. Black, 388 pages). It takes the trouble to explain the ideas and in so doing is of intense interest to anyone who wants to understand more about the game of chess.

Among the more notable practitioners of the Sicilian

Defence is the 20-year-old Soviet chess genius, Garry Kasparov, who handles the defence with a delightful fresh vigour. Here is a game won with it that was played in the finals of the USSR Club Teams Championship at Kislovodsk in 1982.

White: V. Kupreichik. Black: G. Kasparov. Sicilian Defence.

1 ♠-e4	1 ♠-e4
2 ♠-e4	2 ♠-e4
3 ♠-e4	3 ♠-e4
4 ♠-e4	4 ♠-e4
5 ♠-e4	5 ♠-e4
6 ♠-e4	6 ♠-e4

A rather peaceful move for a player like Kupreichik who loves the aggressive style of chess. Instead one would have expected here ♠-B4 followed by Q-B3.

Now, however, he becomes aggressive and proposes to castle queenside and then hurl his kingside pawns into the attack.

Correctly striking back in the centre, Kasparov is not inclined to wait for the enemy attack.

17 ♠-e4

18 ♠-e4

19 ♠-e4

20 ♠-e4

21 ♠-e4

22 ♠-e4

23 ♠-e4

24 ♠-e4

## Airlines 'ganged up' to squeeze Laker out, counsel tells court

Laker Airways' downfall was a classic case of large operators which "ganged up" to squeeze out a smaller operator whose competition was hurting them, Mr David Johnson QC, alleged in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

That was exactly what the American anti-trust laws were designed to stop, he said. Mr Johnson was appearing for the Laker group in the fifth day of the appeal in which British Airways and British Caledonian are challenging the refusal of Mr Justice Parker to grant permanent injunctions preventing the liquidator going ahead with litigation in the United States. British Airways and British Caledonian deny that they played any part in the collapse of Sir Freddie Laker's company in February, last year.

Mr Johnson said the multi-million pound anti-trust law action began in the United States by the liquidator of Laker

Airways was an action well recognized in America. That country was the natural and only forum for the action and each party had been properly used.

No question of an injustice arose that would justify an injunction stopping the American litigation. It was a case that went much further than cheap flights across the North Atlantic.

"The proceedings in the United States are perfectly legitimate and we make no apology for them at all. It is our case that British Airways, British Caledonian and other airlines brought this action on themselves by their own activities."

"Laker's case is that their downfall was brought about by a group of airlines and others who turned what had been a successful company into a company now in liquidation

with creditors claiming £247m," Mr Johnson said.

In the American action, Mr Christopher Norris, the liquidator, of Touche Ross, the accountants, is suing British Airways, British Caledonian and seven other airlines.

Mr Johnson said the liquidator had been advised that the activities, that caused Laker's crash appeared to be a breach of anti-trust laws and it was not necessary under that head to show conspiracy by individual acts.

The parties, which included four United States corporations, German, Dutch, Swiss, and Belgian airlines as well as the two British airlines, were not sued individually. It was a fundamental part of Laker's case that they had combined together.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

## Setback for cheap air travel

By Stanley Baldwin

Hopes of achieving cheaper air fares on the main capital city routes in Europe received a setback at the European Parliament this week when a draft report of air tariffs was sent back to the economic and monetary affairs committee. Effectively, the report will be shelved until the autumn.

"It may well set the whole cause back by perhaps a year and even well beyond the European Parliament elections next June," Mr James Moore, Conservative European MP for London South, said. "But we will try to retrieve the situation."

Mr Moorehouse is spokesman on air transport for the European Democratic group, basically the British and Danish

Conservatives. The group's aim is to bring down air fares by legislation.

What has angered Mr Moorehouse is lobbying by the national airlines of West Germany and France. "If there is one thing that the national carriers fear above all else it is losing the monopoly they have in setting fares."

The report, the Draft Directive on Air Tariffs, is by Miss Norveia Forster, Conservative European MP for Birmingham South, and rapporteur of the economic and monetary affairs committee. It says the fares should be cost-related and suggests a rapid determination of disputes between airlines.

If, for example, British Airways wanted a 20 per cent

cut in the fare between London and Paris and Air France did not agree, the dispute would in effect go to arbitration with a binding ruling within a month.

The Parliament's reference back of the report was decided on after a socialist proposal to alter its policy on fares so there would be no point in Parliament discussing the report. The group feels however, that the alterations are of detail rather than of substance.

Britain as a geographically peripheral member of the Community is keen on air fare reductions than heartland members which in any case have speedy alternate means of transport.

## Widow seeks proof in coffin mix-up

A widow will stand in a churchyard today for the reopening of a grave which church officials say is that of her husband who died six months ago.

They have agreed to provide proof to Mrs Gladys Hicks, of Grenfell Avenue, Saltash, Cornwall, by uncovering the nameplate on her husband's coffin after a mix-up in recording the location of 16 recent burials at the churchyard.

Suspicion arose when two families found they were putting flowers on the same grave, and officials of St Stephens-by-Saltash began an investigation.

Canon Richard Maynard, rural dean, said yesterday that a mistake last September led to coffin's being numbered wrongly in the register. The mistake

affected further listings. Four graves have been disturbed so far so that relatives can check nameplates.

Canon Maynard said: "Our sympathies obviously lie with the relatives in this terrible situation. As far as Mrs Hicks is concerned, we can now accurately tell her where her husband is buried, but we appreciate for her own peace of mind she will want to see this proved."

Mrs Hicks broke down when she realised she had been caring for the wrong grave.

She said: "It is awful to have to ask for your husband to be disturbed but I want to know for sure exactly where he is buried. I have had a Cross made and I want to be sure it will be going to the right place."

## Man 'married' 7 times is jailed

The tangled love life of Fred Monkhouse, aged 34, who allegedly married seven women in 11 years, was unravelled yesterday when the James Lindsay Crown Court was told that a posse of outraged in-laws was still after the former car dealer who was "exceptionally partial to weddings".

Monkhouse, of Long Acre Walk, Clock Face, Merseyside, pleaded guilty to marrying two women bigamously, one in July 1977 and another in November 1978. He denied three similar charges which Mr John Morris, the Recorder, ordered to be left on the file.

Monkhouse was jailed for 12 months on each count concurrently, suspended for two years.

## Axeman attacked driver

Mr Brian Barnes, aged 31, of Kentons Lane, Windsor, was recovering from a serious head wound yesterday after an angry motorist hit him with an axe and then attacked his sick father aged 60. The assault took place in St Leonard's Road, Windsor.

Mr Barnes was driving his father home on Thursday night when a van passed him and stopped suddenly in front of his

## Drugs couple get suspended sentences

When drugs squad officers raided Redhall Farm, Betley, Staffordshire, Christopher Whitehouse, aged 36, was sitting in an armchair about to light a cigarette containing cannabis. Mr John Saunders, for the prosecution, told Stoke-on-Trent Crown Court, yesterday.

At the time Whitehouse, the son of Mrs Mary Whitehouse, was living with Celeste Evans and the police found just over 30 grams of cannabis in the room.

Counsel said the house was jointly owned and jointly used and it appeared that Whitehouse and Evans were regular smokers of cannabis.

Whitehouse and Evans were each given three-month prison sentences suspended for one year.

## End exams, businessmen say

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A group of prominent educationists and industrialists is to recommend to the government that examinations should be abolished and that school curricula should be revised radically.

Their proposals, worked out over the past week at a conference of a new organization, Education 2000, also include a legal entitlement to further education and training for all. They say that O levels and CSE examinations should be replaced with new methods of assessing children.

Education 2000, launched last year with the Duke of Edinburgh as its patron, proposes to spend the next few months collecting supporters before a second confer-

ence is held to work out a plan for what education should be like in the year 2000.

The conference, attended by about sixty people from industry and education at Westfield College, London University, included Mr Albert Dodd, personnel and industrial relations manager of Ferranti, Dr John G. Axford, manager of education and scientific programmes at IBM, Mr Tim Brighouse, chief education officer of Oxfordshire, Mr John Sayer, head of Emsay School, Oxfordshire and Dr Ray Rickett, director of Middlesex Polytechnic.

Set up by Dr Bryan Twiss, the retiring principal of Westfield College, and Mr Christopher Wysock-

Wright, chairman of Wrightson Wood, management consultants, the organization will produce a document from papers written at the conference, to be published in the autumn by the Cambridge University Press.

The group is recommending "changes in the pattern and provisions of education which our developing society needs over the coming two or three decades."

"The key issue is the replacement of the GCE and CSE examination system by new methods of assessing from time to time the progress, capability, and achievement of all young people."

## Channel island for sale

The 40-acre Channel Island of Lihou off the west coast of Guernsey is being offered for sale at £275,000 or more.

Crown property with a nominal annual rent of £3, Lihou has been leased since 1961 by Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Wootton who has used it as a base for an international youth project for 18 years. The colonel who built a house on Lihou, now lives in Canada.

For sale with the lease of the property is a flock of rare seaweed-eating sheep from the Orkneys which Colonel Wootton brought to the island in 1974 when they faced extinction.

## New Beatles songs found

Four previously unheard Beatles songs, which have been discovered in vaults beneath the Abbey Road studio in St John's Wood, London, where the group recorded between 1962 and 1969, could be soon released. The studio will be open to the public later this month.

The four newly discovered songs, all recorded in the early 1960s, are: "That Means a Lot", "If You Have Go Trouble", "How Do You Do It", which went to No 1 with Gerry and the Pacemakers.

## £500,000 award to disco owner

Dublin District Court yesterday awarded compensation of £500,000 to the owners of a discotheque in which 48 teenagers died in a fire during a St Valentine's party in 1981. Judge O'Hanrahan ruled that the money should go to Scott's Foods, owners of the Stardust Club.

A ruling on a claim for fire damage to the building was adjourned until July 26.

## Cricketer fined

Sylvester Clarke, aged 28, the West Indian fast bowler, was fined £100 and banned from driving for a year by Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court yesterday, after pleading guilty to driving with too much alcohol in his blood.



Mrs Harnett holding her baby at hospital yesterday (photograph: Suresh Karadia).

## Bereaved parents call for safer double-glazing

The parents of two girl friends who died in a house fire yesterday called for national action to ensure safer furniture and double-glazing.

Michelle Horton and Julie Kendall, both aged 18, died in Miss Horton's home in Nuneaton as neighbours tried to smash through a double-glazed window.

Eventually a ladder was used as a battering ram, but the girls had died through breathing toxic fumes from a settee.

Mr Alan Dixon, the North Warwickshire Coroner, recorded verdicts of accidental death. He said he was satisfied that the blaze began in a settee where

Mrs Doreen Horton, Miss Horton's stepmother, had been smoking a cigarette. Mrs Horton is recovering in hospital from burns. The coroner said she had told the police she had no recollection of the events of that night. The family had returned from celebrating Miss Horton's eighteenth birthday in April.

Mrs Dorothy Kendall, Miss Kendall's mother, of Bredon Way, Stockingford, Nuneaton, said: "A lot has been made of the difficulty in breaking the double glazing, but in my opinion the sense was a bigger factor. It is time there were regulations governing the use of materials in lounge suites."

## Test-tube baby girl makes NHS proud

A little girl weighing 6lb 2oz yesterday became the first test tube baby to be born on the National Health Service for over a year and could be the harbinger of a new programme at the Hammersmith Hospital in London (John Withers writes).

The girl, as yet to be named, was born after a caesarean section on Mrs Elizabeth Hornett, aged 35, who had been trying for 10 years to have a baby.

Although the child is the first test-tube baby to be born at the hospital, Mr Robert Winston, director of the infertility unit, is planning for up to six women a week to be fertilized who otherwise could

not have children. Another baby conceived outside the womb at the hospital is expected in two weeks.

More than one hundred test-tube babies have been born in Britain, almost all of them in two private clinics in London and Cambridge, where hopeful parents pay between £900 and £1,800.

The National Health Service has been lukewarm in its support of test-tube units and only last year one closed at the Royal Free Hospital in London.

The Hammersmith unit, which now uses a computer to select the most suitable mothers, is financed by fees from overseas patients.

## 'Perfect husband' freed after killing

A man who strangled his domineering wife after suffering years of humiliation and violence walked free from the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Peter Bandy aged 59 at fireman at a West End theatre had suffered "more than any man should have to bear" Judge Tudor Price, the Common Sergeant, said.

Bandy was given a 12 month sentence suspended for two years for the manslaughter of his wife, Maureen aged 61. His plea of not guilty to murder was accepted on the ground of overwhelming provocation.

The judge told him: "Nothing can punish you more than the sense of shame, sadness, and guilt which will be with you for the rest of your life. It is rare that a man who kills another goes free. But I do not think that the public interest could possibly be served by sending you to prison."

Bandy had been voted "Mr Perfect" by newspaper readers in a competition. A father of three, from Hainault Essex, he said wanted to take holy orders and has been in retreat with monks at Ampfelford Abbey, North Yorkshire, since being granted bail.

After the killing he told his parish priest: "I have got my crucifixion now and nobody can ever punish me any more."

Mr Michael Worsley, for the prosecution, said the couple married 40 years had "wretched lives" together.

Mrs Bandy developed bone cancer in the early 1970s and had to have a leg amputated. As her mental and physical condition worsened the "total humiliation" of her husband began.

His wife took to heavy drinking and was constantly abusive to him once pushing him downstairs and on another occasion brining his cheek with an iron.

Bandy strangled his wife in the hallway of their home on December 27 after a "wretched Christmas. His daughter, Theresa described him as having "the patience of saint"

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# Eleven-day timetable set by ministers to save EEC from collapse

From Ian Murray, Brussels

EEC foreign ministers have put aside 11 days to save the Community. Meeting in Brussels yesterday they worked out a concentrated programme for the next five months to try to agree on major reforms to save the Community from bankruptcy and to allow Spain and Portugal to join.

If they succeed, Britain can look forward to its promised budget rebate of £450m. If they fail, several countries will certainly try to block the payment at the Athens summit on December 6.

The foreign and finance ministers are to hold five special meetings. The first two, on July 19 and August 30, will last one day each, then the meetings will lengthen progressively.

September 20 and 21 will see the first really hard look at papers that the Commission and special study groups of national officials will have been preparing.

In October and November, Greece, which is now President of the Council of Ministers, would like to move the sessions to Athens. The feeling is that at the three-day meeting on October 10-12 and the four-day meeting on November 9-12, the ministers would be able to work better as a team in the Greek capital.

These special councils may also involve the agriculture

ministers because much attention is to be given to cutting farm spending.

Britain's campaign to cut the cost of the Common Agricultural Policy was given a boost in Strasbourg on Thursday evening when the European Parliament accepted a report which calls for an end to the open-ended price support scheme for EEC agricultural exports.

The report wants to see agricultural subsidies phased out in parallel with the United States, to release trade tensions between the EEC and America.

The European Parliament has the reputation of being the EEC farmer's best friend, and the fact that it has accepted the need to end export subsidies is bound to help British negotiators in the months before the Athens summit.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said the timetable was "a very workable" one. He said that Britain had been pressing longer and harder for reform than any other country, and he believed that the lack of money in the community budget was now "a very powerful incentive" for an agreement.

Britain would consider approving an increase in the Community budget, but only when it was sure that agricultural spending was under control.

● **Radical fight:** The group of six anti-EEC Labour members

of the European Parliament yesterday abandoned their demand that Britain should withdraw from the Community, and urged Labour to work instead for radical changes in Brussels (Patricia Clough writes).

But they said in a statement that withdrawals must remain an option for Labour at the next election, if the Community failed to reform itself by then.

The statement, by Mr Alfred Lomas and Mr Richard Caborn, Mr Tom Megahy and Mr Barry Seal of Yorkshire and Mrs Janie Buchanan of Scotland, came amid serious rethinking in the Labour Party about its anti-EEC policy after its election defeat.

The group forms the hard core of opposition to the Community among Labour's 17 MEPs.

● **MADRID:** Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, ended a three-day visit here by telling the Spaniards yesterday that the EEC should solve its own financial problems before enlarging the membership (Our Own Correspondent writes).

Madrid, which had tended to discount Greece's six months in the Community chair, preferring to concentrate on the French phase next year, suddenly woke up to the importance of Greek support after last month's Stuttgart summit.

## Argentina and Brazil heal rift over RAF planes

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

After a telephone conversation between the Argentine and Brazilian Presidents, Brigadier Hector Pizarri, the air attaché at the Argentine embassy in Brazil, is expected to return to his post in the next few days.

Brigadier Pizarri had been recalled to Buenos Aires by the Air Force to show displeasure at refuelling facilities granted by Brazil to British RAF aircraft. Air Force sources had suggested he would not return to Brazil for some time.

The Air Force was considered to be the force most angered in Argentina by the refuelling arrangements, and the move was interpreted as "parallel diplomacy", independent of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

The Air Force High Command, by announcing Brigadier Pizarri's imminent return to Brazil, has signalled that the incident is over.

The conservative newspaper *La Nacion* has commented on the dispute in a leading article. Although it said that the problem with Brazil looked like being "acceptably" resolved, it went on to question Argentine foreign policy.

● **SAO PAULO:** Brazil will permit landings of RAF aircraft only when there is an unforeseen emergency, or for humanitarian reasons, it was confirmed here (Patrick Knight writes). It continues to support Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falklands.

## Bonn finds Andropov in control

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

Nobody should imagine that President Andropov was not fully in control at the Kremlin, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, told his colleagues from the other EEC countries in Brussels yesterday.

He was reporting to the Council of Ministers on the visit to Moscow by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany. "Mr Andropov is the Number One and will continue to be the Number One", Herr Genscher is reported to have said.

The Soviet leader had not seen Dr Kohl on the first day of his visit purely and simply for health reasons.

## Getting into Manet exhibition is no picnic

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Paris has never seen anything quite like it. More than two months after the opening of the Manet exhibition, the queues still continue to curl all day around the Grand Palais to see the first major exhibition of Manet's work for more than half a century.

Apart from a few paintings in museums abroad that never lead their treasures, all Manet's great works are here: more than 200 of them, nearly all painted between 1860, when Manet was 28, and his premature death in 1883 from a disease that affected his ability to coordinate.

More than half a million people - an average of nearly 8,000 a day - have already visited the exhibition, organized jointly by the national museums of France and the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art to mark the centenary of the artist's death. The only other exhibition in Paris that has come near to equalling that record was that devoted to Monet, in 1978.

The Manet exhibition is open seven days a week from 10 am to 8 pm, extended to 10 pm on Wednesdays. I was advised to go on Wednesday evening as "no one knows it's open then, so it's much quieter". In fact, it is about the worst possible time to go, as everyone has obviously been given the same advice.

The smallest queues are likely to be found on weekdays at about 5 pm. But do not go then if you are feeling tired: there is a lot to see.

Entrance costs 15 francs (£1.25), reduced to 12 francs on Saturdays, and free, as for all French museums, on Sunday. The 540-page, colour-illustrated catalogue, which is selling 1,000 a day, costs 160 francs (£13.30).

Guided tours are laid on four times a day, to the great inconvenience of those wishing to make their own way round the exhibition, who find their view continually blocked by a great gaggle of people.

Perhaps even more irritating are the self-appointed experts who stand right in front of the paintings, waving their arms around, as they share their expertise with friends.

Once, I saw to my surprise a gem of a painting in a corner with nobody there, save one man. I rushed over to indulge in a few minutes of peaceful contemplation. Not for long, however: the stench of garlic was overwhelming, and I understood why others had fled the scene.

You may wait half an hour or more in a queue when you arrive, but your reward will be great: for the exhibition is a delight. It closes in three weeks, on August 1, but then reopens at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on September 10.

## Arabs go on rampage in Jerusalem

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

after his predecessor, Mr Fakh Kawasma, was banished after an ambush on Jewish settlers. Yesterday Mr Natshe said his dismissal was a victory for Jewish extremists.

At a press luncheon here, Mr Moshe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister, said the mayor and his councillors played a considerable part in creating the atmosphere of violence that culminated in the killing on Thursday.

● **NEW YORK:** Palestinians living under Israeli occupation experience shortages, expropriation of their land, deteriorating social and cultural conditions and faltering health services, according to a report by a United Nations panel submitted on Thursday (Reuter reports).

The panel members were Mr Dudley Madawala, a senior UN official, Mr Harold Kristiansen, a Norwegian government aide, and Mr Edward Balassanian, a New York architect.

Israeli authorities denied them permission to visit Palestinian areas, but the team visited and talked to government and UN officials in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria and to the Palestine Liberation Organization in Damascus and Amman.

The shortages of basic facilities in the occupied territories are quite evident from the data available, the panel reported.

De Lenardo, aged 24, who is serving a 26-year prison sentence, is one of the few of the gang not to have abjured his faith in the Red Brigades.

The four in the special squad were arrested after he laid charges of mistreatment. He has alleged that he was beaten up, made to drink quantities of salt water, cut with the blade of a razor, gr. knife, and suffered electric shocks applied to his genitalia.

Red Brigades members who subsequently repented, and consequently received lesser sentences have also, under questioning in court, spoken of mistreatment and beatings.

Antonio Savasta said he suffered burns on the hands, and a pistol, was pointed against his head and the trigger pressed. Unknown to him, it was not loaded. Giovanni Ciucci claimed he was beaten on the head and neck till he fainted, and hair was torn from his head and beard.

Emilia Libera and Emanuel Frascella both alleged that public hair was torn out, their nipples were crushed, and they were threatened during questioning with sexual assault.

Emilia Libera maintained she was beaten on her genital organs while she could hear screams from a prisoner next door. Both said mistreatment ceased when they confessed.

General Dozier was freed on January 28, when the members of the special squad swooped on the flat in Padua where the Red Brigades were holding him.

Between then and January 31 the gang were held in the barracks of the special squad, whose members are specially trained for anti-terrorist operations.

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## Games jolt by Chirac

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Jacques Chirac (above), the irrepressible Mayor of Paris and leader of the Gaullist RPR Party, has left the Government stunned with his announcement yesterday that he is in favour of holding the 1992 Olympic Games in Paris (Diana Geddes writes). Earlier in the week he said he was against holding a universal exposition in Paris in 1989 because of the great cost involved and the inconvenience it was likely to cause to Parisians.

President Mitterrand blamed the hostility of M Chirac and other local opposition leaders for his decision to cancel the Government's plans for the exposition, though it is suspected that he also breathed a sigh of relief.

Mr Chirac's announcement came at a time when the Government is struggling to cope with the economic crisis and the threat of a no-confidence vote in the Assembly.

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## Reagan orders aides to help FBI

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan yesterday ordered all of his senior aides to cooperate fully with the FBI in its investigation into how briefing papers and other documents from the Carter White House found their way into the hands of the Reagan campaign staff before the 1980 presidential elections.

The President, who was addressing a meeting of his advisers at the White House, also said he would make himself available for FBI questioning if requested.

This was Mr Reagan's most direct involvement to date in the controversy which has cast a shadow over his Administration and stirred up intense rivalries between rival factions among his staff.

Hitherto, apart from directing the Justice Department to investigate the matter, he had kept aloof from the controversy.

According to Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, who was present when the president made his unannounced arrival at the meeting, Mr Reagan said: "We want to get to the bottom of this and we want it done in the open".

He then turned to Mr Fred Fielding, the White House counsel, and said: "Tell the FBI, everybody is cooperative fully and will be available for questioning, including me. We want the truth."

Mr Qiao Xiaoguang, who has held leadership posts in this southern region of 36 million people since before the Cultural Revolution of the 1960's and 1970's has nevertheless had to submit to at least two self-criticisms.

China news agency - reported last month that Mr Qiao had made "a further self criticism", admitting that he was guilty of "fractionalistic practices" - meaning opposition to, or disagreement with, the policies of Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's elder statesman.

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## Musicians' strike halts US opera

New York - The first-ever summer season of the New York City Opera is threatened by a musicians' strike. The 69 members of the orchestra walked out after pay talks collapsed, and the company cancelled the opening performance (Trevor Fishlock writes).

The musicians set up a picket line outside the State Theatre at Lincoln Centre. Opera lovers arriving for a performance of Puccini's *Turandot* found the doors closed and the musicians, many in black tie and evening dress, parading with placards.

"It is going to be a long strike" according to the orchestra's chief negotiator, and the opera company's spokesman said "we are very far apart".

The demands include phased increases to raise musicians' basic pay from \$356 a week to \$423 and a 30-week season of guaranteed work instead of 20.

## Experiments on Salyut begin

Moscow (AP) - The two Soviet cosmonauts in space, Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Aleksandrov, have begun scientific work on board the orbiting Salyut 7 space station and are said to be in good health. Since entering the Salyut last Tuesday week from their Soyuz launch craft they have been preparing apparatus and unloading the attached Kosmos 1443 satellite.

In Delhi it was announced that an Indian spaceman will join two Soviet cosmonauts in a joint space flight in the first half of next year.

## Stallions not for touching

Vienna (AP) - The Lippizaner stud farm at Piber, closed to visitors for four months by a herpes epidemic which killed eight brood mares and 32 foals, will reopen on July 16. But tourists will no longer be able to touch the famous white stallions.

Herr Heinrich Lehrner its director, under fire from veterinarians at Vienna University, has resigned seven months early.

## Nepal crisis

Katmandu (Reuters) - The Nepalese Cabinet held an emergency meeting after the resignations of a minister of state and two assistant ministers. They quit over political differences with Surya Bahadur Thapa, the Prime Minister, who is refusing opponents demands that he resign.

## Spy jailed

Düsseldorf (Reuters) - Gennadi Batashov, aged 42, a Soviet trade official, who tried to obtain secret information on West German communications systems, was jailed for 30 months. He was arrested by counter-intelligence agents in Cologne in February as he accepted documents from a German computer expert.

## Tourists lost

Lusaka (AFP) - Searchers in helicopters and boats have found no sign of four tourists - Mr Torven Augustinus of Denmark, Mr Jean Beaudoin of Belgium, Miss Trix Oosthuizen of the Netherlands and Miss Nolene Delaney of Ireland - who have been missing for a week on Lake Tanganyika in Zambia.

## Nun barred

Valletta - Sister Luigi Duxkin, a member of the Little Company of Mary, has been barred entry to Malta, the second of the "Blue Sisters" to be stopped. Their former private hospital, the subject of a disputed state takeover, remains closed.

## Dry season

Lusaka (Reuters) - Zambia's two main bottling plants are at a standstill because they have no bottle tops.

## Chinese local officials purged

Bator, said people leaving for China did so voluntarily. It accused Peking of interfering in Mongolian affairs and of protecting disrupters of law and order.

The protest, reported by Tass, was the latest development in a row between Mongolia and China which began after a stream of Chinese returned across the border two months ago. Many of them without baggage or belongings.

Peking has accused the Soviet-backed administration in Ulan Bator of throwing out Chinese who refuse to obey a government order to move to remote areas in the north of the country.

Mongolia agrees it is trying to move the Chinese out of the cities but claims it has expelled only troublemakers and that all others have gone of their own free will.

Peking has expelled up to 8,000 Chinese face expulsion and has called on the Mongolia Government to end its discrimination.

The note, delivered to the Chinese Embassy in Ulan

Leading article, page 7

## PARLIAMENT July 8 1983

## Britain's future dependent on training of its young people

### COMMONS

Britain would not have a competitive base if it did not have the right people with the right skills. Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, said in opening a debate in the Commons on the youth training scheme. Unless they get the training of the youngsters right the country's future was in jeopardy.

Britain's training record had not been good enough. More than one in three youngsters had no training or further education. The Government had given an undertaking that by Christmas all 1983 16-year-old school leavers who remained without a job would have been offered a place in the scheme, plus many 17-year-olds as well as disabled 18-year-olds.

The first year's training would serve as a foundation on which to build further more specific skills. A majority of the schemes would be linked in the real world of industry and commerce where profit mattered and therefore relevant training was what counted. It would be the employers, as managing agents, who would ensure that that training was relevant.

There were Wary Willies who were still sniping away. There were critics, for example, that the allowance should be increased. It had been decided that it should be left at £25 per week, simply because every pound on top of the allowance was one pound off the training element.

The level of the allowance had to be seen in the context of the overall spending. It was entirely appropriate that the hon's share of the amount of money available should go to the training.

The scheme was not a social service. It was there to teach the youngsters what the real world of work was about: arriving on time, getting your best during the working day and maybe staying on a little longer to complete an unfinished task.

The most recent survey of youngsters leaving the youth opportunities programme showed that 42 per cent of those who had entered the programme a year earlier, between January and March, 1982, were in employment at the time of the survey. A further 11 per cent had gone into further education or training.

It was confident that the youth training scheme would provide even better results.

Mr Barry Jones, an Opposition spokesman on employment (Alyn and Desdale, Lab), said the minister's fine words could not disguise the fact that the youth training scheme, which they all wanted to see become a rafting good success, was starting at the worst possible time when 1,300,000 people aged 25 and under were out of work.

The figures showed the bleak, not-farish reality and it was into this "wretched scene of economic decline that the graduates of YTS would have to step in 1984.

The secretary of state had been mean and mistaken to reject the MSC's proposal to increase the weekly allowance out of hand. The CBI's puppet master, Sir Terence Beckitt, had said in *The Times* that an increase was out of the question. Such Scrooge-like certainty was both foolish and insensitive.

Was the scheme to be voluntary or compulsory? It appeared that youngsters who refused a place on the grounds it was unsuitable might lose their supplementary benefit entitlement. That might be construed as blackmail of the school leaver to take a place or else. They would understand it to be an offer they dare not refuse.

With current Government policies, the successful YTS student would graduate only to the dole queue.

Mr Richard Holden (Loughborough, C), in a maiden speech, said one of the scheme's problems was that it was geared to a one year system. They should consider how long it would take to train someone to become adequate at a particular job.

If it only took six months, or if it took two years, the scheme should be flexible enough to provide that training time.

Mr Charles Wardle (Bexhill and Battle, C), in a maiden speech, said that employers had been encouraged by the practical content of the training. There would be some hiccup in the pilot schemes and some carping.

It was hopelessly short-sighted to regard the £25 allowance as a wage to be subjected to the process of collective bargaining. That would undermine the very spirit of the training.

Mr David Nellist (Coventry South East, Lab), in a maiden speech, said YTS was not born out of an altruistic gesture but of a genuine desire to help the young.

The training content of the course was negligible; the prospect of a job was a distant dream. The allowance had been frozen since January 1982 at a paltry £25 a week.

Allowances set at this low level were a calculated and cynical attempt to drive down the general level of young workers' wages.

Mr James Lester (Bromsgrove, C) said that the YTS was a beginning and should develop to meet the needs caused by future changes. It was essential that qualifications should be recognized in the YTS and that a degree of training for particular industries be recognized: in supermarkets and stores, trainees represented a value for the employer, while in engineering they were a cost.

In many ways it was not as the Government would have them believe, a bridge from school to work but a stepping-stone into the oblivion and misery of the adult life queue.

Mr Patrick Thompson (Norwich North, C), in a maiden speech, said he hoped the Government would press ahead with the modest and interesting scheme to give some of Britain's young people the opportunity to spend a year in the Army, Navy or RAF.

There would be problems with the scheme. There might be a risk that it was open to exploitation and it might be that some of the courses were not as broad-based as they should be.

Mr Robin Corbett (Birmingham, Edgbaston, Lab) said the scheme was approved far too late against a background of staff cuts and turmoil in the Manpower Services Commission. The Government would live to regret its decision to bring the necks of the industrial training houses.

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## Swiss compromise brings success nearer at Madrid security meeting

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

After more than two and a half years of negotiations, a formula to resolve the remaining differences between East and West at the European security review conference here has been referred back to national governments for approval.

The stumbling block concerns the language to be used in the chairman's concluding statement about a proposed "meeting on human contacts" that would take place in Bern, Switzerland, in 1986. The compromise formula was produced by the Swiss delegation; its contents were not made public.

The eight neutral and non-aligned nations, as well as Spain, the host nation, endorsed the Swiss proposal yesterday; but the Americans indicated in the corridors that they still had objections to the formula, which they see as conceding too much to the Soviet Union.

The Bern meeting has been at the centre of a whole week's intensive negotiations on which winding up the Madrid gathering. It began in November, 1980 and was originally scheduled to end by the following spring.

Britain was among those that looked favourably on the Swiss

formula. Approval by all 35 nations at the conference is now hoped for by next week.

Yugoslavia, speaking for the neutrals and evidently seeking to hasten matters, proposed that signing of the concluding document should take place during the week beginning July 18. Other countries have already indicated, however, that their government may prefer the following week.

The agreement will be the first East-West accord since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at Christmas, 1979.

The way to this week's intensive negotiations was opened when the Soviet Union indicated that it would accept the compromise proposal presented last month by the Spanish Prime Minister.

The Bern meeting, which will now take place only a few months before the next review conference in Vienna in the autumn of 1984, will be designed to help the reunification of families caught between Communist and Western countries, and resolve the problems of mixed marriages.

The United States, in particular, is being asked to yield ground on this point. The

human contacts meeting, unlike its "twin", a human rights experts' meeting in Ottawa in 1983, will not be mentioned in the final document, though it will be in the concluding statement.

The Soviet demand to include words taken from the 1975 Helsinki final document "with the continuance of détente" has been taken care of by the Swiss formula; but the American wish for language emphasizing both individual and collective and private and official freedom of movement has not been met.

The West has always argued that more human contacts should pave the way to détente, while the Warsaw Pact countries insist that it must be the other way around: family reunification would, they maintain, be easier after détente.

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## Mafia plot uncovered by judge in Trento

From Peter Nichols, Rome

A young man, Aldo Martini, probably avoided a highly unpleasant and after four men, said to be deeply involved in drug trafficking, stopped his car in the centre of the northern city of Trento, and kicked and beat him unconscious before throwing him into the back seat of his car.

He escaped because, after regaining consciousness, he saw a police car and summoned the energy to open the car door and throw himself into the road. His aggressors were arrested and the motive of his kidnapping is said to be that he had given information to Signor Carlo Palermo, the investigating judge of Trento, who is conducting an inquiry into the connexion between the traffic in drugs and arms.

The judge is said to be about to recommend sending for trial 70 people of the 300 or so who have been arrested since he began his investigation three years ago.

Signor Palermo has been to Bulgaria in the course of his inquiry and had meetings with Turkish judicial officials. One of his most eminent colleagues, Signor Ferdinando Imposimato, the Rome investigating judge who has handled many of the most important terrorist cases and was threatened with death by the Mafia, says the results of Signor Palermo's inquiries in Trento are of immense importance.

Signor Imposimato says: "He has in fact uncovered indisputable proof of a link between international traffic in drugs and arms and an organization whose activities were aimed at destabilizing Italy. This investigation brought to light disturbing connections between international subversion and the Sicilian Mafia, which received not only big shipments of heroin, but also arms from the Middle East."

In an account of the drugs business in Italy and elsewhere written for the bilingual monthly *L'Osservatore*, Signor Imposimato says that prisoners who had decided to collaborate with the investigators had supplied "an accurate outline of this complicated plot which implicated Middle Eastern arms and drug smugglers, former Italian secret service agents and masonic lodge members."

He states that in 1981 the Rome police discovered an international drug ring headed by people of Middle Eastern origin who were also members of various subversive organizations. These people were trying to destabilize Italy in two ways: by spreading the use of heroin among young people - activity much more damaging than terrorism - and by investing the proceeds in purchasing arms, which were then placed in terrorist hands.

She was the second of the President's relatives to be kidnapped since he seized power in a coup 15 months ago. His nephew, Señor Jorge Mario Rios Montt, was abducted by guerrillas last October and later freed a raid by government troops.

SAN SALVADOR: Demonstrators marched to the Supreme Court yesterday to demand the release of political prisoners and an end to disappearances in El Salvador.

Most of the marchers were members of the Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners and Disappeared Persons. They discussed their demands with Dr Arturo Zeledón, president of the Supreme Court,



Flowers at the airport: From Russia with love

## Samantha gets a VIP welcome in Moscow

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

Samantha Smith, the 11-year-old American schoolgirl invited to the Soviet Union by President Andropov after writing to him about the arms race, arrived here yesterday to a warm official welcome to begin a free holiday in the Crimea.

Tired after her 19-hour journey, Samantha, accompanied by her parents, was met at Moscow airport by children from the Young Pioneers organization carrying flowers, and then driven into the city centre in an official black car with a police escort.

Dressed in jeans and a flowery shirt, she was taken to the VIP lounge with her mother and father, a university lecturer from Maine, and gave a short press conference. She told the cluster of journalists and television cameras she had brought a "secret present" for Mr Andropov, and was hoping to meet him. She also revealed that she had brought her roller skates with her. She will spend two days in

the regional clearing facility which handles Caricom trade payments.

Mr Edward Seaga, the Jamaican Minister, who at Monday's opening session devoted much of his speech to attacking revolutionary Grenada, also proposed the admission of the Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic, whose population outnumbers the entire Caricom group.

Some Caricom states argued that deepening the Caribbean integration movement must precede any extension of membership in spite of the new market possibilities. The Multilateral Clearing Facility was suspended in April when it reached its credit limit. Guyana has been unable

# THE TIMES DIARY

## Peace work

The Polish exile composer Andrzej Panufnik has dissociated his latest work, *A Procession for Peace*, commissioned by the Greater London Council in its "peace year", from any political campaign. "I composed it," he says in a programme note for tomorrow's world premiere, "having no affiliation to any peace organization or political party." He told PHS: "It has nothing to do with CND. One reason I wrote it was to show that I, an anti-communist, want peace just as strongly." The eight-minute work was originally called *Procession for Peace with Freedom and Justice*. Panufnik was persuaded to shorten the title by his publishers and the GLC. The composer, who has lived in Britain for 30 years, says he is uninvolved in domestic politics. He was surprised to hear that the GLC's leader is commonly known as "Red Ken".

## Quick March

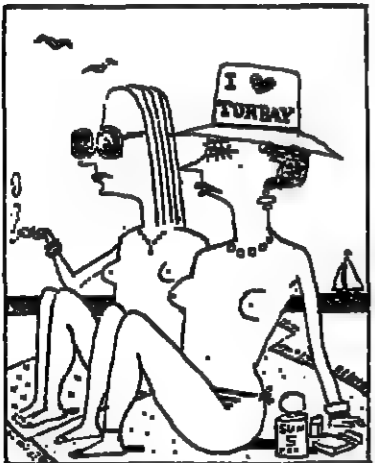
Sir Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, has emerged as the person most likely to influence the choice of a new rector at the Royal College of Art. Strong is prominent among the committee of six who are to put forward a successor to Dr Lionel March. At yesterday's emergency meeting of the RCA Council March outlined at length a development plan for the college. The outgoing rector was cut short by another council member, Sir Huw Wheldon, who said simply: "But you won't be here." Dr March was then asked to leave the room.

The Lords and Commons cricket team has been trounced again, losing an MCC team at Hurlingham. They could muster only 98 in the first innings, while the MCC made more than 240. MPs David Mates, David Madell and Peter Hicks were all out for ducks, while the top scorer (30) was Lord Ormington. Lord Ormington is 72.

## Jenkins' year

As I observed in May, they need not have bothered to hold the general election because Old Moore had predicted the outcome a year ago - and of course he was right. Now, though, the boot is rather on the other foot. Old Moore need not have bothered to publish the 1984 *Almanack*, now on the stands, because several of its most interesting predictions have already occurred. Most notable among these is Michael Foot's resignation of the Labour leadership. On the other hand, the sage sees 1984 as a year in which Roy Jenkins could gain "considerable authority", which seems unlikely. There is no mention of Dr David Owen, Jenkins' successor. Last year Old Moore described Owen as a dangerous and unstable figure with a "Node on the rings Uranus I can understand that that would put the scold's asser right off him."

BARRY FANTONI



'In the old days you had to be in a West End play to do this in public'

## In hot water

Perhaps Princess Alexandra will spare a thought for her new neighbours at the bottom of Richmond Park, whose housing estate she opened in April. So heavy was the flooding in the park on Wednesday that a lake formed against the perimeter wall, finally seeping through to flood and damage properties in the Queens Road estate. Now the angry residents' association says neither the landlords, the Royal Parks, nor Richmond Council will accept responsibility, and that the tenants cannot embark on repairs because they may not be reimbursed. There are no such problems for the Ogilvys, whose Thatched Lodge stands on one of the highest points in the park.

## Telling all

God and Mammon take turns at the huge Connaught Centre in Hong Kong. Hong Kong Land has started lending the ground floor banking hall to the Jesuits to run religious services for the colony's Filipino maids. The bank counters serve as confession boxes.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has been obliged to take bats under its wing. Alterations to the society's shop at Sandy, Bedfordshire, were called off when 30 long-eared bats, some pregnant, were found in the roof space. Bats as well as birds are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act, and at the suggestion of an adviser from the Nature Conservancy Council the RSPB department has postponed work until September when the bats will have finished breeding. Then the ceiling will be raised, instead of removed as originally planned, so that the bats can still have a nursery above it next year.

PHS

Piers Brendon traces unyielding Church attitudes to the influence of the Oxford Movement, 150 years old this month

# A High road to Anglican UDI?



THE POPE "TRYING IT ON" MR. JOHN BULL



How Punch viewed the Oxford Movement's Catholic tendency, with E B Pusey as the Pope. Left, John Keble, who effectively founded the movement with a sermon in July 1833 in which he linked the Anglican hierarchy directly - despite the gulf of the Reformation - via Rome to Christ's commission to St Peter

what is perhaps the finest autobiography in the English language, the *Apologia Pro Vita Sua*. Newman, intent on achieving "a second Reformation", also wrote the most vigorous and effective tract. And his sermons were so imbued with the beauty of holiness that, hearing them, many of his contemporaries understood for the first time the religious meaning of what they had been saying all their lives.

Newman's influence was immense - it extended even to *The Times*, which thundered on his behalf. For hundreds of young men, it was said, "Credo in Newmanism" was the genuine symbol of faith. A generation of Oxford undergraduates adopted his views, treasured his hints as oracles, imitated his mode of speech, slumped into their pews as he did, and adopted his long-tailed coat as the badge of the movement. Before long many of them had become devout and high-principled clergymen and were spreading the Tractarian message through the parishes of England.

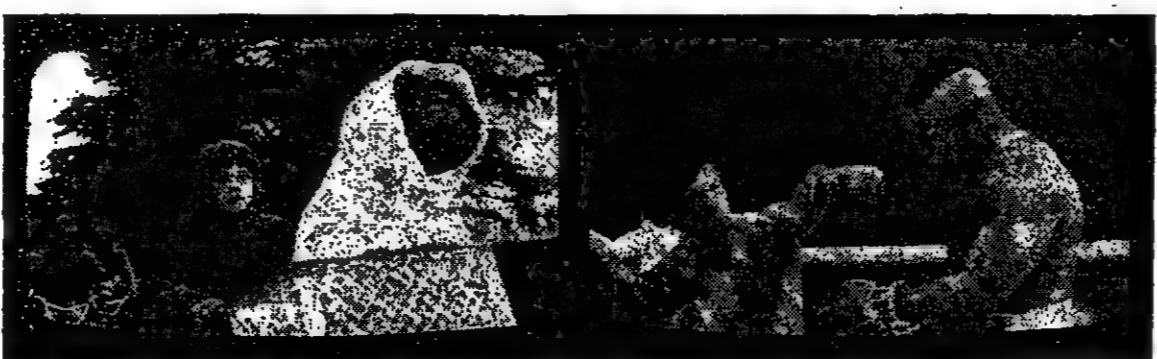
At first the Church responded favourably to the Oxford Movement. The bishops were pleased to have their spiritual authority magnified, though they were somewhat dubious about Newman's good words: "We could not wish them a more blessed termination of their course than the spoiling of their goods and martyrdom." Soon the doubts grew into suspicions that Anglo-Catholicism was leading to Roman Catholicism. But even

though Newman did secede to Rome in 1845 (followed by some disciples, including the future Cardinal Manning), his spiritual impulse had been so strong that it enriched both the Church he left and the Church he joined.

As the Victorian age progressed, the High Church Movement embraced an increasing number of Anglican clergy, many of them in large industrial towns. It prompted the founding of monastic orders, the revival of worship, especially its sacramental side, and above all the elaboration of ritual.

In due course the Church sensibly came to terms with ritualism, as it had done with so many other apparent anomalies. And by the twentieth century Anglo-Catholics probably constituted the strongest party in the Church of England. They also provided the firmest bulwark against what Newman had foreseen as a major new threat to organized religion - "all-corroding, all-dissolving scepticism".

Today it is the High Church brigade who resist joining the Methodists aboard a "celestial omnibus". They prevent the ordination of women. And it is probable that they will lead the way to the inevitable disestablishment of the Church of England. Modern "successors of the Apostles" (as Macaulay irreverently dubbed them) will thus take the Oxford gospel of ecclesiastical independence, which Keble so memorably enunciated a century and a half ago, to its logical conclusion. © *Times Newspapers Limited, 1983*



Unreleased in India but widely watched on video: *E.T.* and *Rocky III*

circuit TV. Three English and two Hindi.

He was angry because every video-taped film shown in India is shown illegally. "Not only do we not release films for video-taping, we have actually forbidden it," he says.

He produced a programme for the Ordnance Club, a Defence Ministry institution in Calcutta, which advertised a showing of *Rocky III*. The film has not even opened in Indian cinemas. Nor has *E.T.*, but that is widely available in the video shops springing up in every big bazaar of every town of any size.

The underground bazaar in the centre of Delhi has three such stores. The range of films available is astounding, and the hire cost can be as little as 10 rupees (about 65p) a day.

The smarter invitations these days read: "So and so invites such and such for a buffet supper and video." In fact one middle-class Indian of my acquaintance declared that a supper invitation that did not include a video show was very demotivating.

The film industry is of course cruelly hit by this illicit and widespread exploitation of its product. Mr Bohra said his organization estimated that cinema box-office receipts had fallen by 30 per cent

because of the video boom. "Every time a video tape is shown, we lose five balcony seats," he said.

The Indian film industry is vast. Last year its turnover was 8,000m rupees (£500m). It employs 350,000 people and makes almost 800 feature films a year. Because of the video onslaught, that number seems likely to fall.

The industry is also feeling the pressure of an entertainment tax imposed both by state and central government. Interest on the money borrowed to finance a film can be as high as 36 per cent.

Film makers blame the government for an inadequate law of copyright which is permitting the wholesale piracy of their product, and blame it also for opening the floodgates to the video machines.

Two years ago a video cassette player cost more than 50,000 rupees (£3,500). By last year the price had dropped to 30,000 rupees (£2,000), the result of smuggling to those anxious to be ahead in the status stakes, and, second, because a few companies had started assembling sets from imported parts.

At the end of last year, in time for the Asian Games, the government decided to allow the import of 90,000 colour TV sets in kit form to

be assembled by Indian companies; it also announced that Indians abroad could make gifts of TV sets to relations back home at a lower rate of duty. Early this year it decided to allow video cassette players to be brought in as part of personal luggage, again at a lower rate of duty.

No one knows how many cassette players there are in the country now, though the national magazine *India Today* hazarded that 300,000 are already installed and that the number is growing by 20,000 a month. India, the magazine points out, has one car or telephone for every 100 in the United States. But in video cassette recorders it has one for every 15.

Since the government is blameworthy, the government is looked to for relief. What the film industry wants first of all is an enforceable copyright law, similar to that proposed in Britain. It also wants lower taxation, but then so does everyone else.

In the meantime, producers make sure the master print of a new film never leaves their possession before general release. "It stays under my mattress," says one.

Michael Hamlyn

Alastair Brett

# No longer a law unto themselves

Last year was a distinctly uncomfortable one for the Law Society, the governing body for the country's 42,000 practising solicitors. An increasing number of solicitors' bills were referred to the Society for adjudication as to their reasonableness and more claims were made against solicitors for professional negligence. In addition, a real threat to the profession's monopoly on house conveyancing prompted the Society for the first time in more than five years to prosecute four unqualified conveyancing agents for preparing cut-price transfer documents.

To add to its misery, the Society not only had to fight a rearguard action against banks and trust corporations which are eroding the profession's monopoly in probate matters (the right to administer a deceased's estate) but also had to oppose the Lord Chancellor's Department over new legal aid regulations.

But while the Society may have had a bad year shortly up its creek, it showed what it could do when confronted with a badly drafted Bill which offended the profession and the essence of a free democratic society. In its representations to the Government over the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, it scored a notable first in opposing increased police powers which were not balanced by adequate safeguards for the suspect and the confidentiality of professional documents.

After yesterday's annual general meeting, it is this dilemma which faces the newly elected president and Council of the Law Society. Is it to be little more than the custodian of restrictive legal practices, tinkering with peripheral legal reforms, or is it to become the powerhouse of a reforming movement dedicated to streamlining a ponderous legal system already bowed under the increasing burden of legal costs? It is becoming clear that if the Law Society does not put its own house in order, others will.

The worst problems require real reform and not fine-tuning. At the heart of these lies the ever increasing cost of going to see a solicitor. This is partly the result of various shortcomings in the legal system itself but is also caused by straightforward overcharging by some solicitors for services which could be provided for half the cost.

Whereas conveyancing used to be one of the most profitable areas cornered by the profession the really lucrative work for solicitors now lies in the company/commercial field. Large companies rarely query solicitors' bills and some City solicitors are charging £100 an hour or more for expert advice.

While this may be acceptable to many wealthy corporate clients, largely because legal fees are tax deductible, a charge of £100 an hour or more is light years away from the scale of rates laid down by the Lord Chancellor's Department for criminal legal aid cases or what would be

allowed by the courts in civil litigation.

It is in fact the wide divergence between the scale rates allowed by the courts and the hourly rate usually charged for un-contentious business which so often baffles the layman. And it is in the un-contentious business field that the Law Society has particular responsibility to check its members' bills when asked. But this is precisely where, to its harshest critics, the Society comes perilously close to outright hypocrisy with its little-known and largely ignored booklet *The Expense of Time*, a guide on how to work out an hourly charging rate for each solicitor in a partnership.

Criticized in 1979 by Mr Justice Goff in *R v Wilkinson*, and now in its third incarnation, *The Expense of Time* still perpetuates the highly "misleading" idea of "notional salaries" for partners - £15,250 for Central London and £11,450 elsewhere. But these notional salaries, published monthly in the Law Society Gazette, bear little or no relation to what partners, particularly £100-an-hour partners in the City, actually take home, a fact openly admitted by one of the Society's full-time officers.

Moreover, according to the same officer, *The Expense of Time* is "not meant to be understood by the layman", a statement likely to perpetuate the belief in some quarters that the Society is shrouding its activities in secrecy and behaving little better than some of the more powerful trade unions in protecting its own members' monopoly.

The increasing unease over some solicitors' fees provoked the CBI to hold a one-day conference last month on "Managing legal costs". Almost without exception the speakers recommended that companies with a sufficient volume of legal work, in particular conveyancing litigation and some specialist fields, should set up their own legal departments.

Apart from scrapping *The Expense of Time* and devising a simpler and more straightforward guide to solicitors' costs, the Law Society must come to grips with the urgent need to reform certain aspects of civil procedure. Most notably it must accept that in many cases it is an unnecessary and expensive luxury to have both a barrister and solicitor in court at the same time. This not only leads to a doubling of costs but a barrister accompanied by a junior clerk or the client in person would in many cases be just as effective.

If the Society fails to grasp this nettle and continues to oppose the Lord Chancellor's Department in trying to reduce unnecessary legal costs it will encourage the belief that it is nothing more than the custodian of restrictive practices with nothing better to do than prosecute unqualified conveyancing agents who see themselves as the Freddie Lakers of the legal world. This will hardly elevate the profession in the eyes of right-thinking people.

Jonathan Sale

# Read all, analyse, take heart

Here is consolation for anyone now taking, waiting for results of, or contemplating low marks in examinations, and indeed for the parents of those "three unhappy categories". There is life after exams, even if the marks achieved suggest that the candidate should never have been allowed further than a remedial reading class.

I do not actually hold it against a young person who chalks up high marks: I was one myself once. But it has been downhill all the way since. When I was 13 I won an exhibition. At 15 I failed just one of a string of O-levels. At 18 I failed an A-level which I had passed the year before.

Then there was university. The most important event of my first year was calling on a lecturer who was saying goodbye to a student at the end of his academic (if that's the word) career. "Don't worry," the kindly old soul said, tapping the side of his nose. "I happen to know that when the Finals results are announced next week, you'll be all right." The lad's face lit up and he strode off happily into the outside world, where a theatrical directorship awaited him.

"You mean," I said, "he's got a First?"

"No, no," said the lecturer, "a Third - but he has got a degree."

How pathetic, I thought, that scraping the lowest possible Honours degree was cause for congratulation. At least, I thought, that for a time, until my own lack of skill in the examination chamber of horrors became apparent. Realizing that I was not exactly a high flyer, I took the precaution of finding a job before the results of my Finals could spoil my chances. Then I went to take my leave of the lecturer.

"Don't worry," he said, lowering his voice, "you'll be all right."

"You mean?" I gasped, "a Third?"

My very own degree?

He tapped the side of his nose.

As it turned out, I need not have worried. My employer-to-be had spent his first two years at university driving his sports car and inheriting a fortune. His tutor gently suggested that there might not be a third year, so he climbed into his car and drove to London, where he bought himself a magazine to pass the time. On which, much later, I worked.

Not only did my boss refrain from asking about my degree, he was pretty impressed that I had been clever enough to last three whole years at a place of higher learning. Or lower learning, as it was in my case.

I was, in fact, an exam failure

whom the fates had shifted slightly above the pass-mark. But if my BA was a skin-of-the-teeth affair, how much more miraculous was that of the man who was supposed to accompany me to supervisions. Since student journalism took up even more of his time than mine, he could never quite squeeze supervisors into his schedule and they simply assumed I was on my own.

In the few days before Finals, he took it into his head to accompany me and I introduced him to the surprised academics. "This is Richard - I don't think you've met. He was in turn astounded when I came out with difficult words like "Dickens", "Keats" and - once, when I was really on form - "the Romantics". I was cross when he clocked up the same degree as I did, reckoning that if he was worth a Third, I should have been a professor at least.

He came to a bad end, I'm afraid, as a presenter on Channel 4. If only he had stuck to his studies, he could have been an unemployed lecturer like the rest of our contemporaries.

It is, as we discovered, easier to flannel your way to an Arts degree than to a Science. The same is true at both O and A levels, or certainly was the case last year for entrants to the Oxford and Cambridge Board. At O level, 95 per cent offering English Language achieved some sort of pass, as opposed to 88 per cent of science entrants. At A level, approximately twice as many English and Physics candidates made the grade.

Even so, there are those who fall through the bottom of the net, generous of nets. In my time there was always some poor soul who writhed around for a bit over his papers and then rushed out. There are cases of candidates experiencing an actual paralysis of the writing arm. (With me it was the brain.)

Some make themselves so high on stimulants that they have to be led into the exam room and pointed at the paper, which they answer as best they can, that is, by writing down their own name and nothing but their name for the next three hours.

Robert Morley's way of passing the time was to write down the names of the Twelve Apostles ad infinitum. He failed, generally, like the medical student whom a friend of mine observed with the rabbit which candidates were supposed to dissect. Instead, this poor creature turned up the Bunsen burner and barbecued the creature. He turned out to be mentally unbalanced, but then, who isn't during exam week?



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## NEEDFUL BUT PAINFUL

Only four weeks into the life of the new Government, and already the axe falls on health services and social benefits: no wonder that its opponents have returned to the election theme of a secret manifesto. Only two days before the election, Mr Norman Fowler declared that it was out of the question that a re-elected Conservative Government would cut NHS spending where are those promises now? Unscathed, as a matter of fact, if the small print is consulted. Mr Fowler took care to confine his pledge to cuts in the planned spending laid down in the annual public expenditure White Paper. Mr Lawson is demanding changes in response to evidence that the NHS, and indeed the public sector as a whole, is overrunning the spending limits set for the current year, and to bring the figure back to target.

But this will not pacify either those looking for material to feed a political outcry or those patients who will suffer from the impairment of services that the announcement will lead to — or, since the ways and means behind specific vexations are seldom identifiable, any patients who suffer delay or inconvenience in a service where these things are not rare, and want someone to blame.

Like all Governments, this one has many audiences to appeal to, and cannot please all of them all the time. Its

emphasis on heroic financial control makes it sensitive to signs that control is less than perfect. So it acts boldly to impress the City over endemic failures of public-sector targetry that do not immediately threaten its strategy and might in other circumstances have been left to be mopped up by contingency funds. There is prudence in acting early as well as solicitude for the image. But for the sections of the public for whom cash limits are a hazy abstraction, an assault on social services when the new Tory recruits in the Commons have scarcely been sworn in risks creating an impression of lack of heart, and also of frankness. This may be a problem of growing significance, if, as seems possible, further nudges to reassert control become necessary in coming months.

It is not the case that these adjustments exist in a realm of high accountancy remote from the everyday. In a service where planning needs to look well ahead and existing commitments cannot be shelved lightly, cuts imposed within the current year can scarcely fail to be disruptive both of present care and of attempts at rational disposition of resources.

Overall control there must be, of course. The cuts demanded of the NHS are only a minor part of the total, and represent little

more than a hundredth of NHS spending. Given the general constraints on public spending since 1979, the Government has not dealt harshly with the NHS. No doubt there is scope for savings in some manpower areas and in some inefficient practices. Mr Fowler's own affirmations that no fundamental threat is intended to the NHS (which the evidence suggests is the fairest available provider of health care in hard times) have been vehement.

The overspending, comes mainly in two areas which cannot be cut under present practices — social benefits and general medicine. Whatever scope there may be for economies in these areas, it is impossible to eliminate the unpredictable from our social provision altogether. The Government itself, by narrowing the margin of error this year, added to the risk of embarrassing reversals like this one. Policies that favour the well-off, like the raising of mortgage tax relief (which alone will cost half as much as all the savings the NHS has to find) risk promoting the impression that the Government is not concerned to spread burdens fairly, and tend to obstruct the task of getting across to the public the important and inescapable message that a society can only afford the public services that it is able to pay for.

## ONE RUNWAY AT A TIME

There must be fathers and mothers in Stansted, Hoggston, Yardley Chase and Wing, and even a few in Foulness, who were not yet born when the interminable merry-go-round of hearings and submissions on Stansted and its more or less unwilling rivals to become London's third major airport first started turning. After so long a history of inconclusiveness it may seem naive to attach any definite hopes to the ending this week of the current inquiry's hearings after 21 months. It may be as much as a year before the inspector has reported and the Government has announced its decision — and it is touch-and-go whether a working air terminal can result before the 1990s. This is slow work, in the light of the finding of the Commons committee which first pointed the finger at Stansted in 1961, that Heathrow and Gatwick would only be able to handle the expected traffic until 1972.

That prediction was wrong — only one of innumerable husks of false prophecy scattered along the way. It is easy to ridicule the planning procedures which have let twenty years pass without a decision that would stick. But it has to be admitted that a snappy process of selection would have lumbered us in the years just before the oil price crisis with a giant new airport that we did not need, sited in an area of valuable countryside, at a cost far dwarfing even that of the successive inquiries which have successfully averted that threat.

But these are negative achievements for a planning system. Can the mechanism provide not only a means of dignified procrastination over questions that prove to be premature, but also a decisive and acceptable yes, when that eventually becomes necessary? Is

the necessity upon us already? In the last few months the Department of Trade and British Airways have yet again scaled down their predictions of traffic levels between now and the end of the century. But all estimates envisage growth, and if Britain is to continue to reap the considerable rewards of being one of the air crossroads of the world, it will have to be provided for. Some choices are pre-empted by failure to make a choice, and a point may come when we may find we have missed our best chances.

The final decision will in any event be a political one. But it will be made in a political climate formed, partly at least, by the evidence brought forward in the inquiry. Slow and costly as it has been, the inquiry seems to have proved an instrument better suited than its predecessors to comparing the multiple choices before it. Its new growth needed at all — how much — when — and where? Often there seems to be a case in planning inquiries for a two-stage process, where the general questions can be got out of the way before the question of where — which rouses the deepest territorial passions — is approached. But in this case at least the economic and technological arguments are so continually in flux that a serial pattern would have been unhelpful.

The conflict has not been a straightforward one between environmentalists and developers. British Airways and the British Airports Authority have taken opposed positions, with the regional lobby making a strong diversion, and the environmentalists bringing up the rear with Foulness or an uncomplicated "Not near me!" The airline has no enthusiasm for Stansted, being reluctant to have its traffic rusticated to

another far-off site while there is any chance at all of accommodating growth at Heathrow and Gatwick.

The BAA insists that all it is seeking at present at Stansted is a relatively modest expansion up to the capacity of the existing runway — a size similar to that of Gatwick today. But the authority's enthusiasm is clearly influenced by the fact that Stansted would be capable of expansion up to Heathrow size and far beyond, if permission could be obtained, solving all capacity problems far into the next century. Commitment to the first phase would undoubtedly strengthen the case for the second, and opponents have not unfairly raised the cry of salami tactics.

Heathrow and Gatwick are expanding but in sight of their limits, and the controversial fifth terminal at Heathrow could not be built as quickly as the first stage at Stansted. The preference should be for concentrating development at the existing centres where possible. But financial constraints and local opposition make it improbable that a major airport on a wholly new inland site will ever be acceptable, and if traffic continues to grow this gives a kind of inevitability to fuller use of Stansted's existing runway. There is no reason why this should involve a commitment to a second runway (with its huge sacrifices of countryside and public money) in preference to Heathrow Five. It should be possible — and if possible it would be wise — to keep options for the more distant future open, until a second generation has begun to grow up in the noise-shadow of Stansted argumentation. We can still nurse the hope that by then aircraft will be quiet.

## NO CULT — BUT WHAT A PERSONALITY

This week people in China have been digesting the thoughts of Deng Xiaoping, in the form of his Selected Works, 1975-82. Some twelve million copies of the book have been published: nothing to compare with the last volume of Chairman Mao's Collected Works, which ran to two hundred million copies, but still an immensely large print order even by Chinese standards.

Given his commitment to collective leadership, which he has done a great deal to foster, it is a trifle disillusioning that Deng has seen fit to advertise himself in this way. Admittedly other Chinese leaders have had their Works published in recent years. But these have on the whole been dull chronicles of Communist Party history. Deng's Works, on the other hand, have an immediate bearing on Chinese politics today. They drive home many of the assumptions on which Deng and his supporters work: that Chairman Mao's revolutionary ideals are to be abandoned, but the memory of the man himself preserved; that economic modernisation is a desirable end in itself, and is to be achieved with the help of Western aid and expertise; and that Chinese intellectuals should be cultivated, not cowed, even though the Party itself must still reign supreme. The Works also include an attack on Chairman

Mao's left-leaning successor Hua Guofeng — now in a state of semi-disgrace, but not without secret sympathisers — for being wrongheaded enough to oppose Deng and his policies in the late 1970s.

The Works of Deng thus constitute a sort of doctrinal ABC, and one on which the official Chinese press has heaped indecently fulsome praise. For the past few years Deng has shown a courageous determination to rid China of the twin scourges of dictatorship and personality cult. But in this instance there are disturbing echoes of the last years of Chairman Mao, when his writings were treated as an infallible guide to right thinking, and as a talisman for warding off wrong ideas.

Deng himself must have realized this, but pressed ahead for reasons of his own. One consideration must almost certainly have been the rectification movement, or purge, on which the Chinese Communist Party recently embarked. The movement is designed to bring Party membership — now numbering some forty million — into line with the prevailing political orthodoxy, cleansing it of corruption, bureaucracy and dissent.

Deng's problem is one that has been faced by a succession of

Chinese Communist leaders since the 1940s: how to make such a campaign work. When political purges were in the hands of Maoists during the Cultural Revolution, more than a decade ago, the Party's chief instruments were coercion and fear. As his Selected Works bear out, Deng has turned his back on practices of this kind — in theory at least. The alternative he favours is political persuasion reinforced by the threat of disciplinary sanctions. For this reason he must hope that his Selected Works prove to be — as the *People's Daily* put it recently — the "sharp ideological weapon" with which to "improve the Party's work style".

The trouble is that most Party cadres in China are no longer amenable to political persuasion. Ideologically the Party is exhausted and disillusioned, much like its Soviet and East European counterparts. The only way to reawaken its energies would be to conduct a fundamental review of its nature and purpose, something a first-generation Communist like Deng Xiaoping could never dream of doing. Consequently the rectification movement will be a tame affair, and Deng's Works will end up like the Works of other Party leaders, gathering dust on a shelf — a handy form of political insurance, but scarcely a source of inspiration.

## Protest at curbs on town halls

From the Chairman of the Association of London Authorities

Sir, The new Tory Government has wasted no time in intensifying its attacks on the foundations of local democracy. Yesterday's edict from Patrick Jenkin (report, July 6) confirmed that the Government will again be taking rate-support grant from the urban areas of greatest need and redistributing it to the leafy shores.

Since 1979 ministers have taken £1.7bn from London ratepayers. London's share of the national cake has dwindled from 17 per cent to under 14 per cent. This inevitably threatens the ability of councils to deliver services to those in greatest need and has led to unacceptably high rate rises across London.

The Government's actions amount to a sustained attack on local democracy across the country. Labour-controlled authorities are the prime targets, but those under Tory control will be equally worried by the long-term implications. This is recognised by the Conservative-controlled Association of District Councils. At their recent conference they condemned the Government's plans for "rate-capping" legislation.

Local politicians and local authority associations will unite in raising three principal objections.

First, the Government is perpetrating a confidence trick on the people of this country. By its own cuts it forces rates up. Then, by shoddy rhetoric, it condemns the rises and uses them to justify unprecedented constraints on local government. If the Government controls the local purse it destroys the power of local authorities.

Tories say they are committed to limiting the role of government, but in fact are increasing and centralising power as never before. They are riding rough-shod over the only

other elected institutions we enjoy in this country. They are disenfranchising local people who have a real understanding of local needs and priorities.

Why shouldn't local people determine local services? It is dangerous and arrogant of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Jenkin to destroy a system of local government that has been an integral part of our democracy since the fourteenth century.

Second, the very authorities that have most grant are those that, on the Department of the Environment's own figures extracted from the 1981 census, have the greatest need in terms of multiple deprivation. The Government's targets are quite unrealistic and, as Patrick Jenkin was forced to admit yesterday, have even been distorted by elementary arithmetical and computer errors. The truth is that they are politically motivated. For Mrs Thatcher will not tolerate opposition.

Third, it is ironic that on the very day that Patrick Jenkin announced his "penalties", it was revealed that the Government itself is quite incapable of meeting its own targets. In the numbing jumble of monetarism, money supply, sterling M3, has risen at 16 per cent over the last year, when the Government were aiming for 7 per cent.

Local authority expenditure for 1983-84 is currently only 3.8 per cent over the Government's unrealistic targets. Perhaps the Government should be looking to the local authorities to learn how to provide essential services efficiently and cost-effectively.

Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET HODGE, Chairwoman,  
Association of London Authorities,  
Town Hall,  
Upper Street, NI,  
July 6.

## Coach safety

From the Director General of the Bus & Coach Council

Sir, Mr Denner, in his letter (July 5) on coach safety, bases his argument on the agricultural tractor which, by the nature of its design and work, is extremely vulnerable to roll-over accidents. The British coach, by contrast, is the most stable vehicle on the roads. Each new vehicle is submitted to a rigorous tilt test by the Department of Transport engineers, as a result of which it is 10 times less likely to overturn than any other vehicle. Government statistics for the last five years actually show 13.6:1 in its favour.

The suggestion that roll-over accidents are responsible for paraplegic conditions is therefore — not only in theory but in practice — of little relevance to coach passengers. It is also irrelevant to Mr Denner's own work as a plastic surgeon because the unfortunate accidents which he deals with, insofar as they relate to coaches and not to cars, even though they count as roll-over accidents, are not related to body structure.

A coach which skids on its side — and there has been one such accident this year — does not suffer from the collapse of structural pillars. It is therefore difficult to see the relevance of the point which Mr Denner is making. However, it is

## Locked churches

From the Chairman of the Council for the Care of Churches

Sir, Following recent correspondence which reflects the sadness that many people feel when they find a church locked, my sympathy is entirely with them. It would indeed be a black day for England if the locking of our churches, except when services are taking place, were to become general.

Nevertheless, facts have to be faced. The Ecclesiastical Insurance Office reports that approximately 4,000 churches a year have claims for theft or fire. The Church of England represents about one in four of the parish churches of England.

There is no easy answer to the problem and each parish needs to examine carefully what steps it ought to take. Many have highly organised schemes of "church watchers"; others a system of "key holders" and some are positive to that effect. Some solve the problem

well to examine the complaint he makes, and there are two particular considerations.

Firstly, the body members of modern coaches have, in advance of legislation, been strengthened to a degree which will protect passengers, except in the extremely rare circumstances of a coach falling directly on to its roof (effectively that means going over a vertical drop).

Secondly, if a coach rolls down a slope the slow collapse of the roof absorbs the energy of the crash — and saves life. I recall one such accident a few years ago in which two people were killed: if the roof had not crumpled the vehicle would have continued to roll down the increasing gradient, probably killing every occupant.

This is not to deny the appalling consequences of any vehicular accident, but rather to seek a balanced approach to the emotive subject of road safety. The passenger of a bus or coach is six times less likely to be killed than those in any other road vehicle and this industry will strive unceasingly to improve its safety record.

Yours truly,  
DENIS QUINN,  
Director General,  
Bus & Coach Council,  
Sardinia House,  
52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2,  
July 5.

## Orchid survival

From Mr P. R. Butler

Sir, I was interested to read your Science Report on June 28 in which Hugh Clayton described the efforts being made to preserve wild orchids on the Thames Valley chalks. As he says, it is accepted by the botanists concerned that these dwindling populations are probably doomed and that the most that can be done is to try to prevent their demise being hastened by direct human interference. However, species which are of marginal viability in an environment cannot hope to survive once the population has fallen below a self-perpetuating level.

Particularly is this so if the species in question are dependent upon a fungal saprophyte, as in the case of many wild orchids. Thus the only sure preservation is to recreate artificially a friendly environment and this can only be done in a

private sanctuary or botanic garden. It is pointless to lament the fact that detailed natural or semi-natural habitats alter under the influence of farming and other human activities.

Of course they do and always have done. The sensible botanist or naturalist will not advocate the segregation of substantial areas of useful land from human influences, the total extermination of wild rabbits or any other extreme and unrealistic measures in order to perpetuate a species which, in evolutionary terms, has had its day in that environment.

Consequently it may be more constructive to expend efforts on establishing viable specimen populations of such species in protected habitats rather than try to keep a constant guard on the few survivors in fields and commons.

Yours sincerely,  
P. R. BUTLER,  
42 Lyndale Avenue, NW20,  
June 28.

## Happy ever after

From Mrs Mary Delorme

Sir, So Homer Howard (features, July 1) also nods occasionally. Who said that romantic fiction must necessarily be soporific?

Jane Austen's boys invariably

In Mr Schatzmann's letter yesterday the final sentence of his penultimate paragraph should have read: "In Italy it was 72 per cent higher than in the United Kingdom in 1981; in France 70 per cent; Belgium 28 per cent; Germany 16 per cent; Netherlands 7 per cent and Luxembourg 3 per cent."

meet girls (e.g., Darcy and Elizabeth), lose girls (his proposal not submitted in the correct form), lose girls a bit more (with a mother like hers and an aunt like his, it was inevitable) and eventually all ends happily, though I doubt whether Jane had the book read in mind when she wrote it.

Romantic fiction, dear fellow, and not a soporific moment in sight.

Yours faithfully,  
MARY DELORME,  
243 Horse Road,  
Hillperton,  
Trowbridge,  
Wiltshire,  
July 5.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Prospects of a Labour daily paper

From Lord McCarrhy

Sir, In *The Doctor's Dilemma* Shaw introduces a "Newspaper Man" who is "disabled for ordinary business pursuits by a congenital crookedness which renders him incapable of describing accurately anything he sees, or understanding or reporting accurately anything he hears." May I be allowed to nominate Bernard Levin for the Shaw Award of the year?

His account of our feasibility study for a new Labour newspaper (*The Times*, July 4) must surely qualify him for this prize. To take but a few points at random: the figure of 300,000 was based on a market-research survey undertaken by an independent agency with unrivalled experience in this field. It was not worked out by me. The prospect of "breaking even" at this figure arises from the fact we propose that the new paper would not be printed in Fleet Street and would make the most effective use of the latest technology.

Far from suggesting that its editor would be required to "follow unswervingly the political line of the Labour movement" the report makes it clear that he should "certainly not shrink from criticism of the movement's institutions or policies" as well as those of the business world and the political parties.

The suggestion that the editor would have to "answer to the general secretaries of the TUC and the Labour Party" is quite without foundation. Chapter six makes it evident that their role would be to provide a further safeguard against interference by other members of the trust.

Indeed, the very notion of a trust, which finds no place in Mr Levin's account of things, is designed to protect editorial independence and is modelled on the example of *The Guardian*. This was the device which successfully preserved the independence of the editor of *The Observer*, until 1976. It also safeguarded the position of the editor of *The Times*, until 1967. It is advanced because it is thought to offer "the greatest degree of editorial freedom and the best opportunity for establishing a newspaper whose policies and character best withstand the changing times."

Thus if a new Labour daily were established on the lines suggested, its editor and staff would have more freedom from day-to-day pressure and the threat of sudden dismissal than any in Fleet Street — I cannot speak for the position of freelance comic columnists.

Of course there are reasonable grounds on which to doubt whether the proposals advanced are feasible. We assume that "commercial considerations would outweigh any reluctance on the part of advertisers to advertise in a Labour paper based on prejudice or political bias." Mr Levin may well wish to argue that he knows them better than we do and thinks they are much more bigoted than we assume.

More importantly, it is made clear

that "start-up costs" of £6.7m will need to be found before any revenue from sales and advertising can be expected. This is the real and substantial barrier to any effective breach in the present Fleet Street cartel.

Mr Levin could well take the view that the Labour movement would be unwise to risk a sum of this size, given its existing obligations, modest means and the hostile environment in which it now struggles to survive. He might go on to argue that in his opinion no outside body or individual would be prepared to help it out on terms that would be compatible with the broad aims and objectives of the paper.

But this is merely to say that we cannot have a paper as broadly committed to Labour as *The Times* is to the Tories — even if it would not require the same thumping annual deficit and could well make money in the not-too-distant future. This seems to me of us to be a trifle unfair, and no great advertisement for the so-called "freedom of the press".

Yours faithfully,  
McCARTHY,  
Nuffield College,  
Oxford,  
July 6.

From Mr Nicholas Palmer

Sir, Bernard Levin (July 4) trots out the ancient legend that the *Daily Herald* failed because of an inability to attract readers. In fact, even at the end, its circulation of 1,200,000 was substantially in excess of *The Times* and *Guardian* combined (then or now).

The problem, which leads directly to the 7-11 imbalance against Labour in the daily press today, is that advertisers are not very interested in most of the people who read Labour papers and most newspapers depend heavily on advertising.

Democracy requires not only freedom to vote but also exposure through the press to a wide range of opinions. The Swedes recognise this and transfer revenue from an advertising levy to the less favoured papers.

Wouldn't it be good for all of us if we had the same system here?

Yours sincerely,  
NICHOLAS PALMER, Treasurer,  
Chelsea Labour Party,  
7 Chelsea House,  
15 Chelsea Embankment, SW3,  
July 5.

From Mr Stanley Orme, MP for Salford East (Labour)

Sir, I would like to make an addition to Mr Bernard Levin's proposed list (July 4) of contributors to a new Labour newspaper, namely, Mr Bernard Levin, with a special article by him on "How the Americans won the war in Vietnam".

Yours faithfully,  
STANLEY ORME,  
House of Commons,  
July 5.

### Clerical habits

From Mrs Angela Wheatcroft

Sir, The report (June 30) of the Bath and Wells diocese making use of management consultants to reorder the work habits of clergy is at least a step in the right direction, albeit rather late in the day. Would it not be far better to amend the curricula of theological colleges so that the end product, while obviously theological, would have some real management know-how?

Why are the clergy overworked when the lay membership of the C of E, potentially a vast resource, is so grossly under-employed? Is it not because clergymen have been inadequately trained to manage the resources already available to them?

Lay people may be uninterested or just downright lazy; they may also be embarrassed that management techniques which they apply readily to earn their daily bread in the world are, by and large, viewed with suspicion and regarded as inappropriate in the spiritual realm. Let us have more clerical members of the British Institute of Management.

Yours faithfully,  
ANGELA WHEATCROFT,  
55 Saffron Road,  
Tickhill,  
Doncaster,  
South Yorkshire,  
July 1.

### Bus stop seats

From the Managing Director of London Buses

Sir, Mr David C. Humphreys (July 5) and other bus passengers may be interested to know that London Transport is providing seats at bus stops.

Following trials with tip-up seats at busy stops in Sutton and Lewisham, 200 stops by hospitals and in some suburban shopping areas are to have similar seats installed later this year. I very much hope that the funds can be found to extend the scheme, so that seats at stops become the "norm" rather than the exception.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID QUARMBY,  
Managing Director (Buses),  
London Transport Executive,  
55 Broadway, SW1,  
July 6.

### In for a duck

From Mr Roger Levett

Sir, Is your reporter sure this offspring of a duck and a gander (July 6) is a gander rather than a dander? Or is it, like a mule, devoid of gender? This is not an idle or frivolous question. Choice of sauce hangs on it. For your delightful pictures show that, paternity notwithstanding, he/she/it takes like a duck to water.

Yours sincerely,  
ROGER LEVETT,  
30 Muschamp Road,  
Peckham, SE15,  
July 6.

### Feet on the ground

From Sir Peter Masefield

Sir, Not only in *The Times* (July 2) but also in a presidential pronouncement in the USA, reference has been made to "the two hundredth anniversary of the Montgolfier brothers' first flight".

Certainly the Montgolfier brothers (Joseph and Etienne), paper manufacturers of Annonay, constructed the hot-air balloon used for the first successful manned and unrestrained flight nearly 200 years ago on November 21, 1783. But the "intrepid aeronauts" were not the Montgolfier brothers but Francois Pilâtre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes.

They ascended in their Montgolfier balloon of 79,000 cu ft, made from cotton-cloth and paper, from the Château la Muette (the residence of the Dauphin in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris) and flew downwind 8.2 km (5.1 miles) to alight at the butte-aux-Cailles, near the Place d'Italie, 25 minutes later. The Montgolfier brothers were early, but not the first, aspiring aircraft constructors and the first to go into production. But they never themselves left the ground.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER G. MASEFIELD,  
Roshell,  
Doods Way,  
Reigate,  
Surrey,  
July 2.



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
July 8: His Excellency Mr J K Mollo and Mrs Mollo were received in audience by the Queen and took part in the presentation of the High Commissioner for the Kingdom of Lesotho in London.

The Baroness Trumpington had the honour of being received by the Queen on her appointment as a Baroness in waiting to Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales visited Barbados (Hon Vere Bird) had the honour of being received by the Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, this morning conferred Honorary Degrees at a Graduation Ceremony at the University.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Clerk of the Closet) at the Memorial Service for the Reverend Dr Eric Abbott (Extra Chaplain to the Queen) which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by the Lord Catto.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips were represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gifford.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 8: The Prince of Wales, Chairman, The Prince of Wales Committee, visited Projects in Gwynedd today.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major David Bromhead, travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

The Princess of Wales visited Penelope, County Durham today and opened the new Fisher-price Toy Factory.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Mr Oliver Everett, travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

This Prince of Wales was represented by the Right Reverend the Lord Cogan at the Memorial Service for the Reverend Dr Eric Abbott which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
July 8: Lieutenant-Colonel Garry Barnett today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) upon relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment).

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited the Royal Windsor Horse and Horticultural Society Show in Windsor.

Lady Angela Oswald was in attendance.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by the Princess Margaret, Countess of

Snowdon at the Memorial Service for the Reverend Dr Eric Abbott which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 8: The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened new extensions to County Hall, Beverley and was later entertained to Lunch by the Chairman of Humberside County Council (Councillor Dr D. R. L. M. Poirer). In the afternoon His Royal Highness visited Beverley Priory and the Minister.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was represented by Miss Janet Egerton-Warburton at the Memorial Service for the Reverend Dr Eric Abbott which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

**YORK HOUSE**  
ST JAMES'S PALACE  
July 8: The Duke of Kent, a Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Study Centres (UK Fund), today attended the North of England Study Conference at Salford University, Greater Manchester.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Sir Richard Buckley.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent were represented by Captain John Stewart at the Memorial Service for the Reverend Dr Eric Abbott which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE**  
July 8: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at the Memorial Service for the Reverend Dr Eric Abbott which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

**Birthdays**  
Today: The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, 70; Commander Sir Peter Agnew, 83; Mr Peter Balfour, 62; Mr Justice Bridges, 61; Miss Barbara Carlisle, 82; Admiral Sir Richard Clayton, 58; Mr Richard Denham, 83; Admiral Sir Robin Durnford-Slater, 81; Sir George Edwards, OM, 75; Mr David Hockney, 46; Sir Lionel Lamb, 83; Lord Lovat, 72; Mr Ian Macdonald, MP, 74; Captain Stuart Pater, 83; Professor A. V. Varyan, 75; Sir Denis Truscott, 75; General J. H. Wabstrom, Salvation Army, 65.

**TOMORROW:** Mr James Aldridge, 65; Mr Arthur Ashe, 41; Mr Tommy Carmichael, 27; Sir John Cockran, 75; Sir Arthur Collins, 72; Major General A. J. Dwyall, 64; Mr Denis Freeth, 59; Mr I. G. Greenleaf, 70; Lord Lambton, 61; Miss Evelyn Lays, 83; Mr C. McWhorter, 56; the Very Rev. D. J. Neill, 71; Sir Frederick Pedler, 75; Sir Leslie Porter, 63; Sir Jack Rampton, 64; Sir Herbert Stewart, 93; Miss Josephine Vessey, 33; Miss Virginia Wade, 38; Mr Ian Wallace, 64; Major General Sir Brian Widdowson, 71.

**Mr D. Moss and Miss J. Dumont**  
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Moss, of Putney, London, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. J. Dumont, of West Byfleet, Surrey.

**Mr G. M. Scarell and Miss B. A. Wall**  
The engagement is announced between George, son of Mr and Mrs G. M. Scarell, of Lincoln, and Barbara Ann, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry L. Wall, of Winter Park, Florida, New Zealand.

**Mr D. P. Corridan and Miss C. Comland**  
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of the late Dr Patrick Corridan and Mrs Corridan, of Muswell Hill, London, and Caryl, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Michael Comland, of Monksgrove, Compton, Surrey.

**Mr C. D. Croft and Miss G. R. Duff**  
The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Dr and Mrs D. N. Croft, of Richmond, Surrey, and Gillian, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Duff, of Bradford, West Yorkshire.

**Mr A. W. B. Ferguson and Miss A. E. Taylor**  
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of the late Mr E. Ferguson and Mrs Norma Ferguson, of Barrow, Suffolk, and Anne Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Maxwell E. Taylor, of Southill, West Midlands.

**Mr S. J. P. Rice and Miss S. A. Gibson**  
The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of the late Mr A. P. Rice, MBE, CPM, and of Mrs P. W. Howard-Jobson, of St Lawrence, Jersey, Channel Islands, and Shirley, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. F. A. Gibson, of La Chasse, St Owen, Jersey, Channel Islands.

**Mr R. B. A. L. Palmestina and Miss K. U. Brumhead**  
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 2, at the Church of St James, of Mr Richard Benedict Agnew and Miss K. U. Brumhead, of Duns Tew Manor, Oxford, and Froun Karin Ulrik Brumhead, daughter of Herr and Fru Sten Brumhead, of Henningsen 23, Snoggen, Sweden.

**Mr G. Greenall and Miss K. U. Brumhead**  
The marriage took place on June 28 in Bristol between Mr Gilbert Greenall and Miss Sarah Williamson.

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Pupils of the King's School, Canterbury, in a scene from "Wild Oats", the eighteenth-century comedy, which is the opening production in Kingsweek, the festival of music and drama presented by the school in the setting of the cathedral precincts. (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

## The lost apostolic role of bishops

Dioceses are administrative units, but can we define the bishop as merely an administrator? At the heart of the Oxford Movement was the role of the diocesan bishop, for although it is customary to recognize Keble's sermon on national apostasy as the opening of the campaign, the catalyst was undoubtedly the innocently named Church Temporalities Bill of 1832, which passed into law the following year.

Newman admits that in his preface to the third volume of *Tracts for the Times*, Whereas the majority regarded the reorganization of the Irish Church as four overdues (there were four archbishops and eighteen bishoprics) Newman was concerned both with the principle and the lack of reaction.

He learnt the news from the Prussian Ambassador in Rome and anticipated Keble in a sermon (unpublished) in the embassy chapel at Naples: "Surely the Church cannot long continue as it is. What is the reason that it is breaking up all over the world and apparently vanishing? Let us do our utmost, each in his own place, to make the Church what it was intended to be, what it was in

the beginning, a bright and pure light, uniform and one."

It was the realization of the organic nature of the diocese in the context of the temporalities Bill which was to transform the often repeated phrase, "Bishops are centres of unity, types of Christ Mystical", into a living and compelling reality which demanded action.

We have become so used to the idea of a bishop being a successful administrator that we have perhaps shut off that apostolic dimension which "roused the clergy to assist the bishops by our voice" in the Tractarian Movement. When Dr Bagot came on visitation to St Mary's in the autumn of 1834 he was to see the transformation for himself, for Newman preached that "the presence of every bishop suggests a long history of conflicts and trials, sufferings and victories, hopes and fears, through many centuries."

Newman went on to say that the bishop's presence at the day is the fruit of them all. He is the living monument of those who are dead. He is the promise of a bold fight and a good confession and a cheerful martyrdom now, if needful, as was instanced in those of old times."

One reaction was to regard what Newman said as "impractical", the other - surely a contemporary view - was to cry disloyalty, because of the populist overtones.

The Tractarians were not put off by such accusations because they believe that the bishops must become true apostles. They listened to the appeal of vicars like Simeon Pope, who wrote to Newman in 1831: "Just consider my situation here. How little episcopal there is connected with it. His Lordship was here two years ago - so he will not come for two years more; no archdeacon visitations, no meetings of the clergy - no strengthening of each other's hands." Because of this, Newman would proclaim: "Spirits of Noble Ambrose, wake again!"

Many thought that the tractarians were being carried away by romantic visions of the past but history showed the diocese as a dynamic reality and the episcopal system as a "vital energy".

The objection was raised at the time by Archbishop Howley (in a letter to Dr Bagot) that "the principle, if carried out would make each diocese a

separate church with customs and practices of its own... and further, introduce a system liable to change according to the opinions of individual bishops in succession". Rather than take up the challenge of the Tractarians the problem was handed over to Convocation and Synod. But the point was made by Newman that, unlike bishops, Convocation would not be a "real and existing power". If one wants the local church to live then the bishop must exercise real authority in his diocese; one cannot be like King Lear and retain power, while handing it over.

It is that dilemma which faces both Anglicanism and Roman Catholicism in the concept of synodical government. On the one hand, there is a desire to stress the pastoral dimension, on the other an unwillingness to accept the consequences. But in opting for the central processing unit, which allows for episcopal noises instead of the bishop as the centre of unity, are we not getting the worst of both worlds?

**James Tolhurst**  
St Mary Magdalen's, Mortlake

### Dinner

**Primrose League**  
The Eating branch of the Primrose League held a dinner yesterday at the Carverton Hotel, Ealing, to mark the centenary of the Primrose League. Mr Ronnie Polleyman, ruling councillor, accompanied by Mrs Polleyman, presided and Lord Taylor of Hadfield proposed the principal toast. Others present included Mr George Young MP, Mr Harry Greenway, MP, Mr Tim Smith, MP and Mr John Dobson.

**Service dinner**  
The King's Own Royal Border Regiment.

The annual dinner of The King's Own Royal Border Regiment took place last night at the Royal Corps of Signals Officers' Mess, Caterick. Brigadier D. E. Miller, Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

**Stationers' Company**  
The following officers of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company have been elected:

Master, Mr Christopher Rivington; Upper Warden, Mr Laurence Viney; Under Warden, Mr Ray Tindie; Treasurer, Mr Peter King.

**Inner temple**  
Lord Benson and Sir Cynwyd Traberne have been elected Honorary Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

**Services tomorrow: Sixth Sunday after Trinity**

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St Paul's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST MARK'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St Mark's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St John's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St George's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST EDWARD'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St Edward's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St Andrew's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST DAVID'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St David's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST GILES' CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St Giles' Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST NICHOLAS' CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St Nicholas' Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST PETER'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St Peter's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST ROSEMARY'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St Rosemary's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST VINCENT'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St Vincent's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

ST WILFRED'S CATHEDRAL, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15. St Wilfred's Cathedral, 7.30. HC, 8.30. Morning Prayer, 9.15. Evensong, 6.15.

## OBITUARY

### MR HERMAN KHAN

Thinking the unthinkable



Mr Herman Khan, who died at his home in Chiswick, New York, on July 7 at the age of 61, had made a worldwide reputation with his thinking on nuclear warfare, his attempts to predict the future, and particularly for the way in which he aimed to put such predictions on a scientific basis.

He first became known for his book *On Thermodynamic War*, published in 1960, in which he set out to make a dispassionate analysis of the prospects of such a war, and what should be done to minimize the damage. This led to attacks from critics, who accused him of thinking about things which should not be thought about, and of consequently making the horrors of nuclear war more likely. But he took up this gauntlet with another book, *Thinking About the Unthinkable* (1962), in which he took his ideas further, and this concept became something of a trademark for him.

In 1961, together with some associates, he founded the Hudson Institute in Croton-on-Hudson, New York, of which he became the director. The institute aimed to provide reasoned predictions of trends in world affairs, which would be reliable enough to be the basis for planning by governments and private institutions. He himself published books on a wide range of subjects, from the future of Japan to the prospects for world economic development.

Perhaps the most striking feature of these works was that he set himself against prediction of doom. He consistently took the view that in spite of forecasts by environmentalists and others that mankind would use up the available natural resources and make the world uninhabitable, ingenuity and technology would in fact find ways of avoiding this and improving the quality of life.

He himself was a large, ebullient man who revelled in ideas and argument, who worked incessantly, and whose conversation was a constant flow of new thoughts. In the long run his contribution lay, not so much in the accuracy of his predictions, but in the fact that he forced people to try to make them, and to re-examine preconceptions.

Kahn was born in Bayonne, New Jersey, on February 15, 1922, but grew up in Los Angeles. During the Second World War he served in the army as a telephone linesman. He received degrees from the University of California at Los Angeles and the California Institute of Technology before beginning work as a mathematician and physicist.

In 1947 he joined the Rand Corporation as a laboratory analyst, and became fascinated by the problems being worked on there. From 1948 to 1961 he was continuously employed there as a senior physicist and military analyst. He developed new uses for computers and systems analysis, and then worked on early and influential studies for government agencies on the air force, on nuclear strategy, and on civil defence.

One of the fruits of this was *On Thermodynamic War*, a little chosen deliberately for its echoes of Clausewitz. In this Kahn set out from the premise that nuclear weapons, once invented, were here to stay, and that nuclear warfare was not only a possibility, but a probability. This being so, it was necessary to prepare for the worst, but at the same time try to win.

His first strip had been a family saga, "Pa, Ma and the Boy" in *Pictorial Weekly*, 1929, followed by a virtual rehash called "Mr and Mrs Penn and the Nib" in *Ideas* magazine, 1933. Greenall contributed strips to several children's comics of the period, "Cruiser Ben" in *Sparkler*, 1934, and "Betty and her Boy Friend" in *Jolly Comic*, 1935.

All were short-lived, and it was not until he abandoned his labours in the strip cartoon field and turned to single, as one-off cartoons are known in the trade, that he hit the public's funny-bone. Greenall's creative contribution was to originate a regular character who, like the hero of a strip cartoon, returned every day in a new situation.

Eustace, bald beneath his bowler hat for three long hairs, dressed in a tuxedo-trousered, broiled and putted at a bag end, was basically that familiar

pre-war figure of fun, the suburban office clerk, more working-class than middle-class. His family consisted of wife Winnie and son Walter, through a close relative later appeared in the postwar *Woman's Sunday Mirror*, *Useless Eunice*.

After a while Greenall gave his creation a clever twist. He put Eustace into any job, trade, or profession that fitted his gag-line. Thus Eustace could be viewed as a symbolic comic. Everyman, a role which became especially true in the Second World War. Readers would discover him to be a private soldier one day, an unable seaman the next, a pilot the third and submarine the fourth. Between times Eustace saw service in Civil Defence and the Home Guard.

Apart from his value as a cartoon comment on his times, *Useless Eunice* has another claim to fame. For reasons unknown and unfathomable the first and last letters of Greenall's captions were traditionally used by clubs and charities all over the country as the basis for daily sweepstakes. Cynics who did not care for Greenall's frankly comic style believed this phenomenon to be the *Mirror's* only justification for the series long after Greenall's drawing style had passed out of fashion.

Mr Clifford Percy Jones, MBE, who has died in Derby at the age of 85, was a former director of the Aero Engine division of Rolls Royce and General Manager of the Derby group of factories. He was appointed MBE for his work on aero engine production during the Second World War, including the engines for the Spitfire.

Sir Francis Arthur Briggs, who died on July 6 in Alderney at the age of 80, was a Federal Justice of the Supreme Court of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from 1958 to 1963.

## Tournament will recapture wartime feeling

By Stanley Baldwin

What was it like to shuffle along a queue to get a cup of tea at a street stall after an air raid? More alarming, how it felt to be in a night club at the moment it was blitzed? These are a couple of experiences that the public will be invited to share at this year's Royal Tournament.

The background to the show, to be held at Earls Court from next Wednesday until Sunday, is London during the Battle of Britain.

Time will spin back 43 years as soon as visitors enter the stadium. They will see attendants in air raid wardens' uniforms, civil defence vehicles from the 1940s, and wartime signposts. Signs all over the place will be warning of an air attack.

In the static display area a Battle of Britain room, set up by the Imperial War Museum, will be manned by RAF veterans who fought in the battle. They will be to "scrabble" to visitors' questions about what it was like.

In the arena, a bomber hangs from the roof and an air raid siren will wail even before the show's traditional opening fanfare. Just another sound effect for many, but

to some of the older visitors it may bring back memories that are not altogether pleasant.

One of the things that will start with an RAF crew parachuting into enemy-occupied territory. They will be interrogated by resistance fighters and passed down the escape life-line to a neutral country, a tribute to the gallantry of the people of the occupied countries who risked death to help shot-down airmen back into the fight.

Although the tournament, now 103 years old, is the Armed Forces' annual demonstration to the nation of the skills they are developing, tribute will be paid to the civilians who endured the blitz and in particular to the people of the voluntary services. A total of 818 freemen died, 194 Boy Scouts were killed on duty, and the ambulance service transported 48,709 casualties.

This year's star entertainers will include Dame Vera Lynn. RAF massed bands will perform and so will the pipes and drums of the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards, playing "The Great Overture".

Beethoven's Fifth Symphony with its authoritative opening bar

the Morse signal for V (victory) will go on to the BBC's resistance frequencies. And who else could provide the music for that doomed night club other than Glenn Miller?

But it will not all be in the past. In the side display areas, visitors will be able to see modern weapons and equipment and they can even have a conversation with a caller on the other side of the world, courtesy of a communications satellite on the backs of two of them, one foot on each.

Celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary this year, the Territorial Army will be represented by 300 of its members giving a display in the middle week.

Ever since it made its first appearance in 1880 at Islington as the Grand Assault-at-Arms, the tournament has raised money for Service charities. The target is £50,000 this

## THE ARTS

Sheridan Morley talks to Ciaran Madden, a failed painter and secretary with a string of starry acting roles behind her

## Caught on the rebound

Tomorrow Channel 4 starts a glossy four-part serialisation of Piers Paul Read's novel about love and betrayal and ambition and, ultimately, murder. *A Married Man* stars Anthony Hopkins and Ciaran Madden, and comes to the screen on London Weekend, already perhaps in some danger of being seen as the intellectual answer to *Bouquet of Barb Wire*. But early reports on the filming (done on location in London and Norfolk last winter) have been good enough to assure it already a second screening by LWT on their main channel this winter, and this may well be the series that establishes Ciaran Madden as a leading player of distinction as well as considerable beauty. If so, it will not be before time.

In a career spanning almost twenty years, Ciaran Madden has done a lot of starry work ranging from the long West End runs in Leslie Phillips comedies and *Adolescence* (where she replaced Diana Rigg for the second year) through to a television *Opposite* Richard Chamberlain and a recent year with the National Theatre in *Second Mrs Tanqueray* and *Don Juan*. Yet she remains curiously distanced

from the mainstream of current London theatre or television work.

Now in her middle thirties, she was in fact coming to the end of her National service last year when the actor Julian Fellowes, who had bought the screen rights in *A Married Man* soon after publication, suggested that she might like to play the wife.

"My marriage had just come to an end and I was alone with my 10-year-old son because our nanny had just gone back to Scotland, so I took him along to the office where I was reading for the part and sat him down with a huge pile of horror comics and on the way out afterwards the director, Charles Jarrold, saw him and said would he like to play my son in the series? Alexander immediately liked the idea but I was appalled, remembering all those horrendous acting-school children who turn up in commercials. But then they said they would find him a tutor and let me stay with him all the time we were working and pay him besides, so then I thought about it and it seemed to make sense."

The only daughter of a large Catholic family, Ciaran Madden started out at the Ruskin in

Oxford early in the 1960s.

"My mother was a sculptor, my father is a doctor, and the plan was that I should be a painter because I'd been good at that at school. Also I had a brother at Christ Church, so my parents thought he could keep an eye on me and steer me away from unsuitable undergraduate friendships. But, although I'd loved drawing at school, I hated it as soon as I got to Oxford."

She began acting "I went to audition for a Peter Dink production of *Henry IV* and from there I never looked back. Nevill Coghill cast me as Hermione in his last open-air *Midsummer Night's Dream* for which I got a very kind review in *The Times* and after that I did a John Wells review of *extreme* which I never really understood, and by that time the Ruskin had realized I was never going in to classes so they expelled me."

"I went to secretarial college and took two years to do the nine-month typing course. Eventually they admitted total defeat and said I should just start applying for jobs and see how long I lasted. Granada Television sacked me after two days, but then I got into Christie's and further irritated

people there, messing up an entire deal they had done in the porcelain department by losing all the documents. Still, I lasted six weeks and when they sacked me I went down into the Persian carpet department and cried."

"At that point I retired to bed in total despair, until an old college friend said I should apply to RADA for an audition, so I got out of bed and filled in the audition form and went out and got a drama coach and thanks to him I got a scholarship."

"For the first time in my life I really worked hard and learnt something, and after two years at RADA I got straight into the West End."

"I thought acting was always going to be like that: going from one star job to the next without a break. But then I got married to a publisher, Patrick Scrivener, and I thought, right, this is a whole new life, now's the time to make jam and have babies, and suddenly the career no longer seemed very important. I'd had a lot of early luck, done a lot of very good parts, but when in my early thirties the jobs weren't quite so glamorous I put the family first."

Then, however, things changed



rapidly. "About three years ago the marriage broke down and I was left to bring up Alexander on my own. At the one moment he needed me most, and that was a very bad time. I did a *St John* at Leatherhead and a BBC series of *My Son*, and then for a long time nothing came along at all. Until Michael Rudman sent me the script of *Mrs Tanqueray* and that was what got me into the National."

"When I look back on my career it seems to make no sense of any kind: a lot of very good parts, often years apart, but no continuity at all. I think maybe if *A Married Man* doesn't work I'll go back to being a painter; at least there the work lasts. The theatre is a fascinating, treacherous friend of the worst sort. All it leaves you are memories of a few intense moments, very little money and maybe one or two yowling reviews. A painting you can touch."

## Radio

## Verdict on Kafka

In the nightmare conclusion to Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll's heroine becomes a witness in a bizarre trial — a trial where the relevance of testimony is unimportant and where sentence precedes verdict. We respond to this inversion of notional reality with amusement, tidily filing it away in a pigeon-hole marked "nonsense" in order to avoid its making us anxious or uneasy.

Years later, miles away and cultures apart from the creator of Wonderland, another writer took the same illogical premise and pursued it to terrifying conclusions. So disturbing are his books that sale of them is forbidden in his home city of Prague — not even in the bookshop which bears a plaque commemorating the fact that it was once the house of Franz Kafka.

"Books," said Kafka, "should affect us like some grievous misfortune, like the death of someone we love more than ourselves." Like a man who wakes up one day to find himself transformed into a beetle or like a man arrested without charge, tried without evidence and executed without judgment.

The BBC has been marking the centenary of Kafka's birth with a series of programmes all, it should be noted, safely closed to wayside Radio 3. Described as a "celebration" — a ludicrously joyous word to use of such a pessimistic writer — the season was centred on a repeat, broadcast on Sunday, of Hanif Kureishi's tense dramatization of The Trial, directed with a wild-eyed, raw-nerved intensity by David Spencer.

Franking The Trial were two new feature programmes all by the author. The first of these was *The Trials* (Saturday, August 13, 10.30), produced by Piers Plowright, a somewhat clinical examination of Kafka's various tribulations, authoritatively conducted by Patrick Carnegie. Though I learnt much about Kafka from the programme, I gained very little in the way of understanding.

Fortunately it was complemented by Michael Foss's programme, *Fear, Agony and Agony* (Monday, directed by Maurice Leitch), a portrait of Kafka's final years drawn from his diaries and from the recollections of his friends, acquaintances, lovers and even the charlady who cleaned his office at the insurance company where he worked.

gramme described Kafka as migrating into the minute, and it was that life of minute, seething obsessions and neuroses that Michael Foss placed beneath the microscope: Kafka's paranoid behaviour in a post office, his alarming reactions on being confronted by a small, harmless dog, and all the other irrational fears that gave chilling substance to his literary nightmares. Nightmares that fired his writing and left him despondent in a shadowland of unreality.

Once, inadvertently waking someone from a nap, Kafka tiptoed from the room saying "Just think of me as a dream." Man, he believed, was nothing more than a nihilistic thought in the mind of God, rather than the sleeping Alice was herself only a thing in the Red King's dream.

The closest truth? Kafka once remarked, "Is only truth you are beating your head against a windowless, doorless cell." Sometimes the frontier between fact and fantasy becomes hazy and indistinct. For example, one of Richard Bahr's guests on *Starts with a Word* (Radio 4, Monday, produced by Jenny Danks was Larry Gostin, who was kept locked up in an American mental institution while he attempted to convince the specialists that he was neither mentally unstable, nor the rapist that the police claimed him to be.

What made Mr Gostin's story into a terrifying, Kafkaesque drama was that he was telling the truth. He was, in fact, a "plant", employed by the US government to report from inside on the running of the costly named Cherry Hill Hospital. His problem was to win his discharge without any help from the authorities who had engaged him. They had expected the imprisonment to last three weeks. In the event it took him four months to escape.

Crime and punishment also provided the subject for this week's edition of *You the Jury* (Radio 4, Saturday and Friday, produced by Sally Thompson) which debated the restoration of the death penalty. Proposed by Enoch Powell, it proved a timely affair containing a lot of civilized discussion of "deterrents", but carefully avoiding the emotional subject of "vengeance". The proposition was defeated as easily as John McEldowney's opponent on Wimbledon's centre court.

Brian Sibley

## Television/Weekend choice

Scene: a rugged, lonely, wave-beaten Cornish coast. Time: 1880. Two white-haired old men with gnarled faces hold their hats on against the cruel wind while their black caps swirl theatrically round them. Cellos murmur menacingly. "We shall have snow tonight," says the minister (for it is he).

*Smuggler's Creed?* A posthumous episode of *Penmarc'h*? A new vulgarization of Daphne du Maurier? A butter-/hot pasty commercial? No, Alan Plater's adaptation of an Edith Wharton's story called *Bewitched* (Granada), though late-comers could well have been forgiven for some confusion.

This was, to put it mildly, a disappointing close to the "Shades of Darkness" series. No expense had been spared (Geoffrey Burdon score, large and authentically consumed cast, lots of shots of remote and lovely places) but in terms of drama literally nothing had been done with the money. We were asked to empathize with a village overshadowed by the fear of malign witchcraft: the fatal weakness in both script

and direction lay partly in their banal predictability and partly because there was a perfectly rational explanation.

If the young sister dressed up in her dead sibling's garb, and if the husband was distraught through grief, there was no mystery and the edifice collapsed. If the truth lay in the occult, who cared?

Michael Church

There is no war in El Salvador. Thus the mocking refrain of the song over the closing titles of *The Front Line* (tonight, Channel 4, 7.30). Jeff B. Harmon's and Chris Wenner's remarkable documentary is the most comprehensive anatomy of a bloody and continuous non-war I have ever seen. It is not only the ideologies of both sides that are given full rein (Mr Harmon concentrates on the government side, Mr Wenner on the guerrillas), but also the bestialities they perpetrate on one another, and the grief or studied disinterestedness of those occupying the middle ground, the civilians.

*The Front Line* has the rare quality of being a totally unbiased film about a conflict in which passions run so high and conviction so deep that you would not believe it would be possible to produce a balanced and essentially dispassionate overall view of it.

The closing image in the first episode of Derek Marlowe's drama *A Married Man* (tomorrow, Channel 4, 9.15) is that of the incipient Socialist MP and adulterer ruefully eyeing the legend "Don Juan" on a book of matches as his chauffeur whisks him away from his first luncheon assignment with his best friend's daughter. This is as shrewdly done as we can leave us wanting more as we watch the death-rat making contact with Flash Gordon's spaceship in the old Saturday morning serials. Indeed, the whole of Mr Marlowe's piece is a subtly packaged enterprise because, if the opening episode is anything to go by, it is an amalgam of two potent forces — politics and sex.

Peter Davalle

## Theatre

## Bombing Hampstead

## The Offshore Island

## Old Red Lion

Arguments supporting the "viable option" of nuclear warfare are apt to offer an idyllic picture of rural survivors enjoying merrie England as a prelude to getting the old country back on its feet. That argument has been going strong since the 1950s when Margherita Laski's play first appeared and one justification for this revival is that *The Offshore Island* puts it through the political crucible.

The first act offers a reassuring post-nuclear pastoral. Rachel and her two children have survived the strike in their West Country farmhouse, and struggled along for eight years on a patch of uncontaminated land. Their civilized possessions are wearing out, but they have food, freedom and family life, not to mention playing matches

of Schubert on penny whistles. Rachel even has a lover who turns up every few months with provisions, and who plans to settle down with her daughter and propagate the race.

However, no sooner have you decided that Miss Laski's theme is the transition from old Hampstead values to the reinvention of peasant society, than the modern world brutally invades the story in the shape of an American airborne paratrooper who are rounding up survivors.

The idea of Europe as a strategic plying of the superpowers is one element that dates the play. If Russia and America nuke their satellites out of existence while restricting their own exchanges to conventional weapons, the way is open to arguing in favour of Trident and cruise to redress the balance; an idea that would surely horrify the totally anti-nuclearist author.

That kind of hindsight is easy

after a lapse of 30 years. Miss Laski may not have foreseen the nuclear proliferation; what she did grasp was the colonial American viewpoint. Her portrait of the invading group under their bellicose Christian captain may conform to the ugly American stereotype, but it takes the country's ethnic history into account, and forecasts the defilement of Vietnam.

Theoretically, there is a nasty gap between the agit-prop treatment of the Americans and the domestic realism of the family. Left Harding succeeds in showing the ruins of a civilized conscience stirring within the indoctrinated Captain. But, as in the writing, so in Michele Frankel's production, the best performances come from the gentle British trio, Peter Sullivan, Erika Sparrow, and Anna Barry.

Irving Wardle

Patrick Carnegie in his pro-

## House of Lords

## Law Report July 9 1983

## Court of Appeal

## English-law dispute for Kuwaiti court

Amin Rasheed Shipping Corporation v Kuwait Insurance Company  
Before Lord Diplock, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Brightman  
[Speeches delivered July 7]

English law was the proper law of a contract of marine insurance issued in Kuwait which followed the wording of the Lloyd's SG policy and which was widely used in insurance markets in many countries of the world and therefore service of a writ in respect of that policy out of the jurisdiction was permissible. However, there was no reason for interfering with the judge's discretion not to allow such service.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the Amin Rasheed Shipping Corporation from the Court of Appeal who by a majority (Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Robert Goff, Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, dismissed the appeal on July 7, 1983; [1983] 1 WLR 228) dismissed an appeal by the company from the order of Mr Justice Bingham (The Times April 1, 1982; [1982] 1 WLR 961) who set aside an order, obtained by the company *ex parte* for service in Kuwait of a writ in respect of an insurance policy on their ship, issued by the respondent insurer, Kuwait Insurance Co.

Order 11, rule 1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court provides: "(1) ... service of a writ, out of the jurisdiction is only to be ordered if the court is satisfied that the service of the writ is justified in the following cases, that is to say — (a) if the action begun by the writ is brought against a defendant who is domiciled or ordinarily resident in Scotland to enforce, rescind, dissolve, annul or otherwise affect a contract, or to recover damages or obtain other relief in respect of the breach of a contract, being in either case a contract which — (ii) is by its terms, or by implication governed by English law."

Order 11, rule 4 provides: "(2) No such leave shall be granted unless it shall be made sufficiently to appear to the court that the case is a proper one for service out of the jurisdiction under this Order."

Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC and Miss Barbara Dohmann for the appellants; Mr Adrian Hamilton, QC and Mr Roger John Thomas for the respondents.

LORD DIPLOCK said that the appellant was a shipping company incorporated in Liberia but its head office and business was carried on in Dubai. It was the owner of a cargo vessel, the *Al Wahab*. The company sought to litigate in the English commercial courts its claim against the respondent insurers for a constructive total loss of the vessel which was insured under a hull and machinery policy of insurance against marine and war risks that had been issued in Kuwait by the insurers who had their head office there and branch offices elsewhere in the Gulf but had no office or representative in England. The policy was in the insurers' standard printed form of policy and was in the English language. The wording followed, meticulously (with minor and immaterial omissions of references to London) that of the Lloyd's SG policy scheduled to the Marine Insurance

Act 1906. The policy was expressed to be issued in Kuwait and claims if any expressed to be payable in Kuwait.

In order to pursue its claim in the English courts, the company had to overcome, first, it had to bring the case within Order 11, rule (1). That obstacle was the jurisdiction point.

Second, the company had to satisfy the requirements of rule 4(2). That was the discretion point. The jurisdiction point on which judicial opinion in the courts below was evenly divided was one which was of considerable importance in transnational commercial contracts. The jurisdiction point was one that fell to be determined by English law and by English law alone. The relevant rules to be applied were the English rules of conflict of laws, not the conflict rules of any other country.

The applicable English conflict rules were those for determining which country's law was to govern a contract, that is, the law that governed the interpretation and the validity of the contract and the mode of performance and the consequences of breaches of the contract.

To identify a particular system of law as being that in accordance with which the parties intended a contract to be interpreted identified that system of law as the "proper law" of the contract. The purpose of entering into a contract was to create legal relations between the parties; interpretation of the contract involved determining what were the legal rights and obligations to which the parties were bound. It was not possible or ordinarily resident in Scotland to enforce, rescind, dissolve, annul or otherwise affect a contract, or to recover damages or obtain other relief in respect of the breach of a contract, being in either case a contract which — (ii) is by its terms, or by implication governed by English law."

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the parties was that their mutual rights and obligations under it should be determined in accordance with the English law of marine insurance.

The company carried out the insurance of its ships through the London office of an English company that was a member of the Rasheed Group. As brokers for that purpose it used J. E. Minet & Co. Ltd (Minet) who also acted as insurance brokers for the insurers. Premiums were paid to Minet in London, policies were issued by the insurers in Kuwait and sent on by them to Minet who passed them on in London to the English company. Claims, though expressed by the policies to be payable in Kuwait, were in practice settled in London between Minet and the insurers and between Minet and the assured.

In these days of modern methods of communication when international contracts were so frequently negotiated by telex, whether what turned out to be the final offer was accepted or not, or whether the contract was entered into in the country where the other party was located was so often a mere matter of chance. In the result the *lex loci contractus* had lost much of its significance in determining what was the proper law of the contract.

The crucial surrounding circumstance was that it was common ground between the expert witnesses on Kuwaiti law that at the time the policy was entered into there was no indigenous law of marine insurance in Kuwait. A commercial code of marine insurance was not specifically with contracts of marine insurance.

The legal effect of the obsolete language of the Lloyd's SG policy was discoverable only by reference to the Marine Insurance Act 1906. But that statute was directed to determining what were the mutual rights and obligations of parties to a contract of marine insurance, whether the clauses were in the obsolete language of the Lloyd's SG policy or whether they were in the up-to-date language of the Institute War and Strikes Clauses that were attached to the policy.

Except by reference to the English statute and to judicial exposition of the code that it enacted it was not possible to interpret the policy or to determine what those mutual legal rights and obligations were. So, applying English rules of conflict of laws, the proper law of the contract embodied in the policy was English law.

Contracts were incapable of

existing in a legal vacuum. They were devoid of all legal effect unless they were made by reference to some system of private law which defined the obligations assumed by the parties. That was so however widespread geographically the use of a contract employing a particular form of words might be.

Recourse to English law was necessary because it was the only system of law by reference to which it was possible for a Kuwaiti court to give a sensible and precise meaning to the language that the parties had chosen to use in the policy. Applying the conflict rules in determining the jurisdiction point, that made English law the proper law of the contract.

The jurisdiction exercised by an English court over a foreign corporation which had no place of business in this country was an exorbitant jurisdiction. Judicial discretion to grant leave under Order 11, rule 1(2) should be exercised with circumspection where there existed an alternative forum. Such a forum was afforded by the courts of Kuwait.

His Lordship could not accept the suggestion of the Master of the Rolls that, for the purposes of the application by national courts of the conflict rules, there was another national court and another, the Commercial Court in London was far more than a national or domestic court; that it was an English court over a foreign corporation which had no place of business in this country was an exorbitant jurisdiction.

The company failed to satisfy Mr Justice Bingham in favour of granting leave to compel the insurers to submit to the exorbitant jurisdiction of Kuwait. There was no reason for differing from Mr Justice Bingham on the discretion point and therefore the appeal was dismissed.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that what had to be done was to look carefully at all those factors normally regarded as relevant when the proper law was being searched for by the courts of a particular country, and to form a judgment as to the system of law with which that policy in the circumstances had the closest and most real connection.

The classic process of weighing the factors had to be followed. It was not without importance that the policy contained no choice of law clause. With no great confidence, his Lordship reached the conclusion that English law was the proper law. His Lordship agreed with Lord Diplock on the discretion point and dismissed the appeal.

Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon and Lord Brightman agreed.

Solicitors: Constant & Constant; Jace & Co.

## Too complex for justices

Goodell v. Jolly

Mr Justice Wood on hearing a mother's appeal in the Family Division on July 4 from the refusal of Brighton Justices to vary upwards an order of £10 a week made in 1979 for each of the two children of her former marriage made an interim order of £15 a week and remitted the case to the Tunbridge Wells Divorce County Court.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in a substantial number of cases justices were attempting to deal with

complicated financial issues which were not always appropriate for them and such cases would be better dealt with in the original court.

The magistrates' court was well able to deal with simple straightforward matters but in more complex financial issues the clerk to the justices should draw the justices' attention to section 4(4) of the Maintenance Orders Act 1958 which provided that if for any reason the magistrates thought it appropriate there was power to remit the case to the original court.

## Insurers used specious defence

Newland v Boardwell MacDonald v Platt  
Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Bickley  
[Judgment delivered July 11]

The Court of Appeal held that although in each case a defence had been filed solely for the purpose of causing a small claim in the county court to be referred for arbitration, the defendant had no intention of disputing liability except as to quantum, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover any solicitors' charges not referred to in the summons since the charges were not part of the claim. The defence had not been incurred through the unreasonable conduct of the defendant.

Their Lordships in a reserved judgment allowed consolidated appeals by the two defendants, Mr Boardwell and Mrs Platt, from the judgment of Judge Edward Jones on June 18, 1982, at Liverpool County Court under Order 19, rule 1(2) of the County Court Rules 1981 (the "rules") which provided that a small claim in the county court could be referred for arbitration by the registrar upon the receipt by the court of a defence to the claim.

"(1) No solicitor's charges shall be allowed as between party and party in respect of any proceedings referred to arbitration under Order 19, rule 1(2), except for (a) costs stated on the summons; (b) the costs of enforcing the award; and (c) such costs as are certified by the arbitrator to have been incurred through the unreasonable conduct of the opposite party in relation to the proceedings or the claim therein."

Mr Michael Wright, QC and Mr John Phipps for the defendants; Mr Timothy R. A. King for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE, giving the judgment of the court, said that two appeals involved identical questions of general interest and importance, the *Newland* and *Platt* appeals. In each case a collision occurred between a motor vehicle owned and driven by the plaintiff and another driven by the defendant. The plaintiff sued the defendant in the county court for damages not exceeding £500, which brought the case within the scope of Order 19, rule 1(2) of the County Court Rules 1981 (as amended).

On September 18 the defendant gave notice to the plaintiff and her solicitors that he had paid £250 into court. On September 22 he filed a defence admitting negligence but not admitting the injuries, loss and damage. The proceedings were automatically referred to arbitration under Order 19, rule 1(2).

On October 20 the plaintiff gave notice of acceptance of the sum paid into court. On November 25 the registrar after hearing solicitors for both parties gave a certificate in favour of the plaintiff under Order 19, rule 1(1)(c) and ordered that her costs of the action taken under Order 19, rule 1(1)(c) should be paid by the defendant by reason of the

defendant's unreasonable conduct in defending the action.

The defendant applied to the judge to set aside the registrar's award. That application was heard at the same time as that in the other case, and there was no significant difference between the two cases.

The judge gave a reserved judgment covering both cases and declined to set aside either award.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had employed a solicitor throughout to conduct their case, and in each case the effective defendant was an insurance company.

The first question was whether it was unreasonable conduct on the part of the defendant for the purposes of Order 19, rule 1(1)(c) to file a defence admitting negligence but putting damage wholly in issue, thereby putting liability in issue, notwithstanding that the defendant had in fact no defence on liability and so real intention to dispute liability except as to quantum.

In the county court, where a plaintiff claimed unliquidated damages, if the only issue was the quantum of those damages, the usual practice was for the registrar to enter interlocutory judgment for the plaintiff for an amount of damages to be assessed. Upon the reference for assessment each party could adduce evidence and cross-examine his opponent's witnesses.

There was a full opportunity to litigate the question of quantum. There could be no prejudice to either party on the quantum being assessed in that way instead of being adjudicated in a formal trial.

The denial of liability implicit in

each defence was a device to take advantage of Order 19, rule 1(4) and protect the defendants from liability for costs. That device involved a misuse of the pleading process. It was speciously purported to raise an issue between the parties which the defendant in neither case genuinely intended to pursue.

It was designed to exclude the plaintiff from the benefit of the summary procedure of interlocutory judgment for damages to be assessed, while at the same time debarring the plaintiff from seeking the exercise of the court's discretion to award costs in his favour occasioned by a specious defence.

There were sufficient grounds in each case to justify certiorari under Order 19, rule 1(1)(c) to the extent that through the filing of the defence the plaintiff incurred solicitors' charges which they would not otherwise have incurred. The words "to have been incurred through the unreasonable conduct of the opposite party" could not affect any costs incurred before the occurrence of the unreasonable conduct of the defendant.

If either plaintiff incurred further solicitors' charges for services rendered between the date of the summons and the filing of the defence, those charges would seem to be made unrecoverable by rule 1(1)(c).

But what about solicitors' charges incurred after the occurrence of the unreasonable conduct? Either plaintiff had been advised that a defence had been filed could have determined the solicitors' retainer so as to avoid further solicitors' charges occurring, but neither plaintiff did so. In those circumstances it could not be said that any solicitors' charges accruing thereafter had been incurred through the unreasonable conduct of the opposite party.

With some regret the appeals would be allowed and both awards set aside. The result was that each plaintiff would only recover against the defendant the solicitors' charges referred to in the summons.

There was room for doubt whether that result really accorded with what the rule-making authority intended to be a proper consequence of Order 19, rule 1(1)(c).

Solicitors: Davis Campbell & Co., Liverpool; Weightmans, Liverpool; Liversidge & Davis for E. Rex Makin & Co., Liverpool.

offences under section 170(1) could be committed after the importation by persons not directly involved with the importation of the prohibited goods: see *R v Williams* (1971) 1 WLR 1029, and *R v Ardalani* ([1972] 1 WLR 463). A fortiori, therefore, under section 170(2), which used even wider language.

The dictum of Lord Justice Bridge in *R v Wain and Slack* (1980) 70 Cr App R 187, 192 to the effect that a nexus had to be established by the Crown between the *actus reus* of the offence and some prohibited importation, was to be taken to mean only that where the Crown was leading evidence to prove such intent, it was insufficient to rely alone upon evidence of dealing with goods whose importation was in fact prohibited.

Some cases would be more appropriately dealt with by a charge relating to possession of the goods in question. That dictum was in any event obiter, and in so far as it conflicted with the authorities earlier cited, they were to be preferred. The appeals would be dismissed.

The statutory forerunners of section 170 of the Act had been consistently viewed as longstop catch-all sections: see for example Lord Salmon's judgment in *DDP v Doon* ([1973] AC 807). Moreover, on the authorities, it was clear that

Solicitors: Director of Public Prosecutions.

appellants Neal, Michael Cardwell and Anthony Cardwell; Mr E. John Prosser, QC and Mr Roger Everest for the appellants; Mr A. J. A. King for the appellants; Mr Robin Auld, QC and Mr Lawrence Griffiths for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE G

**MARKET REPORT** ● by Michael Clark

## Government shares suffer

However, the announcement of a major "tap", feared in certain quarters, failed to materialize. The experts feel the Government may soon need to cut the price of its existing stocks before clearing the backlog.

Among the newcomers Gable House Properties established a healthy premium in first time dealing on the Unlisted Securities Market. Strauss Turnbull, the brokers, offered the 1.15 million shares at a placing price of 48p. They opened with a premium of 7p.

Yesterday's newcomer S. R. Gent encountered profit-taking losing 8p of original striking price of 190p. The shares had hit a high of 212p. The group is one of the principal suppliers of womenswear to the Marks & Spencer chain. The 9 million shares were offered for sale at a

The best performer of the week among the newcomers was Biomechanics International, the industrial effluents process group. The 3 million shares placed by broker Northcote at 50p a share opened at 108p—before hitting a high of 125p.

The insurance market has been one of the worst performers over the past month. Among the casualties has been Britannia Assurance down 20p to 486p, but despite signs of a rally yesterday dealers reckon the worst is yet to come.

shares have found their way across the Atlantic this week. Gilts remained unsettled by the upward pressure on domestic long-term interest rates losing as much as £4 in longs as nervous selling persisted. On the foreign exchange the pound gained 0.2 at \$1.5400.

*Last account shares of MFI Furniture stood as high as 160p, but yesterday tumbled 5p to 137p ahead of full year figures on July 19. Brokers Grieve & Grant reckon the selling has been overdone and are looking for pretax profits of £26m*

Yesterday's comments in *The Times* that the market might be ripe for a further fall of up to 50 points did little to inspire confidence. The *FT* Index having been 11.6 down at one point closed 7.1 off at 683.9 - its worst level in more than two months.

GEC dipped to 205p at one stage before returning to 210p following Thursday's full year figures. These showed pre-tax profits up from £584m to

Renewed selling wiped 10p from BTR at 504p. Marks & Spencer lost a further 4p to 192p after Thursday's annual meeting, while Thorn EMI slid 7p to 517p.

It did little to halt the stampede in share prices, particularly among those stocks where the Government maintains a strong interest. Among those BP tumbled 16p to 404p amid fears that a sell-off of part of the Government's 40 per cent stake in Britain's biggest oil company may be on the cards. By the close about £360m had been wiped from the group's market capitalization.

Another casualty was Britoil, down 6p at one stage before recovering to close 2p down at 212p. Last November the Government sold off the bulk of its stake in Britoil and looked on as small investors saw their investment reduced by nearly

[illegible]

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's rates)	Market rates (close)	1 month
New York	July 8	July 8	July 8
Montreal	11,560-11,560	11,560-11,560	0.00-0.00 disc
Amsterdam	11,890-11,890	11,890-11,890	0.00 prem-0.00 disc
London	4,434-4,434	4,434-4,442	0.00-0.00 disc
Copenhagen	14,124-14,124	14,124-14,124	11-12 prem
Stockholm	14,124-14,124	14,124-14,124	11-12 prem
Frankfurt	2,98-3,08	2,98-3,08	11-12 prem
Lisbon	181.00-182.00	181.00-182.00	11-12 disc
Madrid	181.00-182.00	181.00-182.00	11-12 disc
Niisan	2,240-2,240	2,240-2,240	11-12 disc
Paris	11,761-11,761	11,761-11,761	11-12 disc
Stockholm	11,761-11,761	11,761-11,761	11-12 disc
Vienna	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	11-12 disc

## Money Market Rates

<b>Clearing Banks Basic Rate 5 1/2%</b>	
<b>Discounts: 1% Late 1 1/2%</b>	
<b>Weekend: High 10</b>	<b>Low 5 1/2%</b>
<b>Week Fixed: 6 1/2-8 1/2%</b>	
<b>Treasury Bills (Dist 4%)</b>	
<b>Buying</b>	<b>Selling</b>
2 months 9 1/4	2 months
3 months 9 1/2	3 months
<b>Prime Bank Bills (Dist 4%) Trades</b>	
1 month 9 1/4-9 1/2	1 month
2 months 9 1/4-9 1/2	2 months
3 months 9 1/4-9 1/2	3 months
6 months 9 1/4-9 1/2	6 months
<b>Local Authority Bonds</b>	
1 month 10 1/4-10 1/2	7 months
2 months 10 1/4-10 1/2	8 months
3 months 10 1/4-10 1/2	9 months
4 months 10 1/4-10 1/2	10 months

### Other Markets

Australia	1.7570-1
Bahrain	0.5500-0
Finland	5.5670-8
Greece	120.15-13
Hongkong	10.9620-11
Iran	
Kuwait	0.4505-0
Malaysia	5.6825-3
Mexico	220
New Zealand	2.3435-2
Saudi Arabia	5.3125-5
Singapore	3.3720-3
South Africa	1.6805-1

**Dollar Spot Rate**

* Ireland	1,224-1.4
+ Canada	1,205-1.2
Netherlands	2,885-2.8
Belgium	51.52-51
Denmark	9,230-8.3
West Germany	3,171-3.2
Portugal	117.58-118
Spain	147.05-147
Italy	1523-1
Norway	7,283-7.2
France	7,128-7.1
Sweden	7,650-7.6
Japan	241.35-241
Austria	18.11-18
Switzerland	2,120-2.1

\* Freight quoted in US currency.  
† Canada \$1 = US \$0.8127-0.8130

**Euro-\$ Deposit**

(%) call. 5% p.c. seven days. 5%  
one month. 5½% p.c. three mon.  
10-16% six months. 10%-10½%

**Gold**

Gold fixed: am. \$422.75 (an ounce)  
per. \$435.50 else. \$425.00  
(\$284.75 - commissions) (per ounce): \$435  
(\$284.75 - 285.75)

Sovereigns (new): \$99.50-100  
(\$94.50-95.50)

\* Excludes VAT

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B							
108	73	AAH	922	1	-2	7.6	8.3
102	152	AB Electronics	80	1	13.4	1.4	2.8
104	244	ABE Research	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
105	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
106	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
107	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
108	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
109	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
110	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
111	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
112	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
113	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
114	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
115	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
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121	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
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123	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
124	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
125	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
126	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
127	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
128	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
129	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
130	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
131	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
132	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
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136	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
137	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
138	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
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143	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
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145	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
146	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
147	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
148	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
149	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
150	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
151	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
152	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
153	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
154	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
155	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
156	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
157	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
158	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
159	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
160	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
161	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
162	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
163	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
164	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
165	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
166	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
167	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
168	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
169	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
170	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
171	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
172	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
173	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
174	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
175	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
176	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
177	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
178	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
179	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
180	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
181	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
182	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
183	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
184	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
185	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
186	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
187	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
188	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
189	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
190	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
191	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
192	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
193	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
194	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
195	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
196	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
197	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
198	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
199	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
200	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
201	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
202	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
203	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
204	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
205	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
206	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
207	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
208	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
209	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
210	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
211	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
212	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
213	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
214	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
215	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
216	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
217	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
218	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
219	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
220	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
221	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
222	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
223	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
224	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
225	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
226	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
227	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
228	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
229	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
230	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
231	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
232	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
233	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
234	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
235	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
236	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
237	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
238	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
239	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
240	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
241	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
242	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
243	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
244	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
245	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
246	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
247	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
248	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
249	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
250	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
251	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
252	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
253	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
254	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
255	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
256	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
257	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
258	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
259	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
260	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
261	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
262	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
263	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
264	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
265	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
266	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
267	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
268	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
269	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
270	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
271	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
272	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
273	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
274	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
275	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
276	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
277	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
278	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
279	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
280	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
281	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
282	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
283	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
284	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
285	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
286	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
287	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
288	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
289	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
290	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6
291	244	ABE Corp	277	1	-7	10.0	3.6

## 23 23

31	PMC	49	
94	Fairview Est.	117	-2
124	Farmer S.W.	126	13.0 1.1
85	Peanner J. H.	121	7.1 8.3
100	Vernum Ind.	120	8.1 6.8
310	Fort &	612	7.6 1.3
26	Pine Art Dev	37	281.6
82	Pinlay J.	108	7.0 6.5
1	Pinlander		
182	Pinson Castle	35	2.6
182	Pinsons	640	17.8 2.6
18	Pitch Lovell	128	11.4 6.7
72	Pleech Hedges	133	3.2 3.5
1029	Pleech Refuel	212	3.9 1.4
50	Port &	82	9.7 9.3
44	Ford Mtr BDR	174	
107	Forrester	124	7.1 4.6
106	Forssner Min	153	10.0 7.5

## 10813

60	Freeman P.D.C.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
61	French K. C.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
62	Frederick D.C.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
63	Gallagher	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
64	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
65	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
66	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
67	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
68	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
69	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
70	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
71	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
72	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
73	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
74	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
75	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
76	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
77	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
78	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
79	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
80	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
81	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
82	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
83	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
84	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
85	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
86	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
87	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
88	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
89	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
90	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
91	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
92	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
93	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
94	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
95	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
96	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
97	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
98	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
99	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6
100	Garcia J. A.	120	8.5	9.5	9.6

3 months	10-9 1/4	11 months	10-9 1/4
6 months	10-9 1/4	12 months	10-9 1/4

Secondary Mkt. ACD Rates	
1 month	94-92 1/2
3 months	94-92 1/2
13 months	
3 days	Local
7 days	3 months
1 month	6 months
	1 year
Interbank Market (%)	
Weekend: Open 9-9 1/2 Close 11	
1 week	6 months
1 month	9-9 1/2
3 months	10-9 1/2
	12 months
First Class Finance Homes Office	
3 months	6 months
Finance House Rate Rate 10 1/2	
Treasury Bill Tender	
Bids at	257.643% allotted
Last week	237.852% received
Average	234.426% last week
Next week	4100m replace

\* Freight quoted in US currency.  
† Canada \$1 = US \$0.8127-0.8130

[illegible]**PROPERTY**

256	80	Allied Lds	171						
257	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
258	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
259	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
260	100	Aquino	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
261	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
262	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
263	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
264	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
265	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
266	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
267	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
268	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
269	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
270	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
271	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
272	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
273	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
274	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
275	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
276	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
277	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
278	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
279	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
280	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
281	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
282	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
283	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
284	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
285	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
286	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
287	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
288	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
289	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
290	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
291	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
292	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
293	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
294	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
295	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
296	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
297	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
298	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
299	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		
300	100	Almami Lds	171	-2	3.3	1.3	17.3		

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RUBBER							
85	48	Barrow Ridge	66	-1	3.7	2.7	..
632	34	Cassfield	695	• +75	20.0	3.1	..
82	23	Com. Plant	75	-2	3.0	2.7	..
129	100	Dorankande	173		4.3	3.8	..
105	42	Highlands & Low	181		6.2	6.1	..
875	50	Hongkong	173	•	-2	4.3	6.4
90	55	Majedie	80		-2	4.3	6.1

153	99	Do 8
305	278	Moran
340	285	

MISCELLANEOUS									
40%	51	Essex Wtr 3.5%	4347	..	500	13.0	..		
60	174	Gt Nham Tals	538	..	250	2.6	26.3		
63%	39	Milford Docks	41	r +2	0.1b				
135	78	Nasco Inv	78	..	10.0	12.8	..		
40%	31	Sunderland W	536	..	500	17.3	..		

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

190	190	Air Call	333	..	2.9	2.4 159
250	56	Berkley Exp	56	..	..	..
150	110	Corral Hides	169	..	..	..
150	150	Electric	56	..	..	..
182	49	Good Relationship	-5	-1.3	1.8	39.2
450	79	Merrydown Wine	390	..	7.1	1.9 160
150	150	Metal Bulletin	165	..	8.6	6.4 12.6
150	149	Miles 38	149	..	..	..
215	108	Miles 38	195	-5	-2.3	1.5 26.6
25	25	New Court Nat	40	..	1.4	3.4 16.6
150	150	Orwa Abscond	150	..	3.7	3.1 10.3
149	139	Securipard	139	-1	-0.1	0.1 1.1
162	12	S.W. Resources	162	..	0.3	5.1 ..

\_\_\_\_\_

a. Ex dividend, b. Ex all, c. Percent dividend, d. Corrected price, e. Interim payment passed, f. Price at suspension, g. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment, h. Bid for company, i. Pre-merger figures, j. Forecast earnings, k. Ex capital distribution, l. Ex rights, m. Ex worth of share split, n. Tax free, o. Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.





## FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

## Top 20 Overseas funds dominate table

The London stock market may have reached a peak last month, but for the most part it has been those unit holders who have held their money abroad over the past six months who have seen the best returns.

Only the £3m Henderson Recovery Trust, with about 98 per cent of its portfolio in the British debt market, has outperformed the top 20 places in this year's unit trust league table.

Mr Christopher Clarke, one of the investment directors at Henderson Unit Trust Management, attributes Henderson's success to searching out genuine recovery situations rather than those suffering from just a temporary price setback.

Some recovery stocks, such as Pilkington and Turner & Newall, have had a real move in recent weeks.

Prospects in the British stock market are very much influenced by events in the United States. Wall Street touched record levels last month, but stock market indices have dropped on fears of higher United States interest rates.

Mr Jim Mellon, who is responsible for the fortunes of the GT US & General Fund is enthusiastic about the American market.

He points out that "in the three previous bull markets the gains were between 95 per cent and 350 per cent, the duration of the bull markets was between 4½ and 7½ years. The one that we are now in has been going eleven months and it is only 60 per cent. It is still very much a baby, with a lot more growing to do."

Several of the funds investing in the United States market recorded some good gains in June. Allied Hambro American Special Situations, Chelmer North American, Mercury American Growth and Target US Special Bond Fund all notched up offer price increases of 10 per cent or more.

However, these rises look mediocre when compared with the performance of the £240,000 Oppenheimer International Growth portfolio. This fund, where stock selection is undertaken by Oppenheimer Management Corporation in New York, achieved a 35.4 per cent price jump last month.

Fund	Value
1. GT European	£182.00
2. Mercury American Growth	£181.70
3. Oppenheimer International Growth	£179.20
4. PFI & Target Global	£175.50
5. GT US & General	£175.00
6. New Court American	£172.50
7. Allied Hambro American	£171.30
8. M & G American Recovery	£168.20
9. Allied Hambro American	£168.10
10. Henderson European	£148.10

\* Offer to offer price, net income reinvested. Source: Financial Times.

## Thinking small

Shopping around the smaller building societies is the only way to get the best return for your money. Mornington Building Society of 158 Kentish Town Road, London NW5, is offering 8.5 per cent on its ordinary share accounts with no term restrictions or withdrawal penalties. This is equivalent to 12.4 per cent for basic rate taxpayers.

## Picnic perk

New investors with Town & Country Building Society can enjoy the fine weather with a tree picnic set. The sets are being given away to investors who open an ordinary share account with £250 or more, and are available from Town & Country's 70 branches while stocks last.

## Leeds link account

Leeds Permanent has launched a new bank and savings account teaming up with Yorkshire Bank and Bankcard to enable investors to apply for the Yorkshire Bank Bankcard. The interest rate paid will be 6.75 per cent net basic rate tax (9.54 per cent gross) improving to 6.86 per cent net (9.80 per cent gross).

where interest is left to compound half-yearly. Cardholders can authorize payments direct to Barclaycard from the new cash account as well as use Barclays Bank cash dispensers. Salaries can be automatically credited to the Leeds account and automatic transfers can be made to subscription shares, save-as-you-earn accounts and mortgage accounts.

## Halifax at home

Halifax Building Society is launching a free quarterly family magazine *Homes and Savings*, covering all aspects of home life, house maintenance and improvement and personal finance. The magazine, due in September, will initially be posted to 250,000 customers with another 250,000 available at branches and agencies throughout the country. It will be published by Headway Publications.

## Money show

An exhibition has been launched for anyone interested in money and how to manage it. The Money Show, at the Kensington Exhibition Centre in London from February 2-5 next year will aim to

make the individual or the small businessman aware of what products and services are available. Clearing banks, building societies, consumer finance organizations, life insurance companies and financial advisers will be brought together to meet their market face-to-face.

## Pension relief

How pension mortgages work for the self-employed or those without a pension is the subject of a booklet from Sun Alliance. It explains how your mortgage can be limited to a personal pension plan which allows you normal tax relief on your mortgage interest and full tax relief on pension plan premiums.

When the plan expires, you will get a tax free sum to pay off the mortgage and an annual pension for your retirement. The booklet is available from any branch of Sun Alliance or from financial advisers.

## Card protection

The article last week on the difficulty of stopping cheque cards and credit cards when they have been stolen brought a large response from readers.

Card Protection Plan, a company which deals with this eventuality, was among the first with its thoughts on the subject.

For an annual subscription of £5, it will notify banks and credit card companies by telex of any loss or theft of credit cards. When you sign up, a record is taken of the numbers of your credit cards, cheque guarantee cards, service all cards and so on. If they are stolen or lost, you make one phone call to Card Protection Plan on a line which is manned round the clock and the company moves into action. You also get £250 worth of insurance cover against fraudulent use of the card and useful key recovery services. Details from Card Protection Plan, Tel: 01-938 1041.

## Tax relief delay

Homebuyers with a loan of more than £25,000 are being asked to wait for the extra tax relief due on their mortgages. "Where tax relief is due at the higher rates, or the loan is not included in the MARS arrangements, appropriate relief is given in the PAYE code. In these cases the Inland Revenue will leave codes unchanged for 1983/84 and check the relief due after the end of the tax year".

The Inland Revenue says in a statement. This seems a bit hard on taxpayers since they are already suffering the effects of drawback of the underpayment of tax on mortgages for 1982/83. The Revenue does say, however, that anyone who would prefer to have the code adjusted for 1983/84 should write to the tax office. Applicants will have to obtain from their bank or building society an estimate of the total interest likely to be paid in 1983/84.

## Mortgage fears

Midland Bank has confirmed that it will not be increasing its mortgage rates. Homebuyers will continue to pay the quoted rate of 10.75 per cent, which compares favourably with the building societies' new rate of 11.25 per cent.

This leaves Midland as the cheapest source of house purchase finance - though do not get rushing round for a loan because unless you are a long-standing customer, you will not get one. Midland, in common with the other banks, has reduced drastically its lending for house purchase to £10m a month compared with £50m or £70m at the same time last year.

The bank's rate of 10.75 per cent

works out at an APR of 11.2 per cent. NatWest is now the most expensive of the banks with an APR of 11.8 per cent. But all the banks are cheaper than the building societies where the quoted rate of 11.25 per cent is equivalent to an APR of just under 12 per cent.

## Rebuilding costs

The cost of rebuilding a house or bungalow rose by 1.3 per cent on average during the second quarter of 1983 and by 7.1 per cent in the 12 months ended June 1983. If the index is applied to a house which would have cost £40,000 to rebuild in June 1982, there would have been an increase of nearly £3,000 by June 1983.

The British Insurance Association emphasizes that homes should be insured for the rebuilding cost, not the market value, and its leaflet "The Home Owner's Guide to Buildings Insurance" helps to estimate the cost of rebuilding houses and bungalows on a 2-per-square foot basis, according to type and size of property, its age and situation.

The leaflet can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to Leaflets (H), Aldermoor House, Queen Street, London EC4N 1TU.

## Savings

## Why so many banks don't really love you

How traumatic, especially for those seduced by slogans about the listening bank, the action bank, the friendly, neighbourhood, open-on-Saturdays bank, to discover that your bank manager does not really love you, after all!

Such a discovery was made last month by 200 customers of the London branch of the Banque du Rhone, a Swiss bank now owned by Alexander and Alexander, the US insurance group. They were told, politely but firmly, to go.

The decision - which provoked surprisingly little wrath - was taken on purely commercial grounds. The accounts were not profitable enough, either because the average balance was too low or activity was negligible. In any case, they seemed unlikely to generate much investment business.

The Banque du Rhone will not say precisely how much it expects customers to keep in their accounts (£200 qualifies for free banking) but it is not the only bank to insist on a minimum balance.

The Banque Nationale de Paris, with a branch (open to 1 pm on Saturdays) opposite Harrods, has lately been telling customers about the need to maintain a minimum balance of £100 "at all times". And, unlike the Banque du Rhone, it does not pay interest on current accounts.

Credit Lyonnais, another French bank with three branches in London and one in Edinburgh, is not interested in current accounts of less than £300.

Some foreign banks have closed branches altogether rather than persist with unprofitable (or not profitable enough) private business. The Americans set the tone when they pulled out of retail banking almost as fast as they moved in.

Canadian and Australian banks have joined the exodus.

The decision to withdraw from retail banking is not an easy one. Accounts may be unprofitable but every bank is obliged to have a certain number of depositors if it is to obtain a licence from the Bank of England. The question is how many?

The National Commercial Bank of Australia - which has done its share of rationalizing - still has 700 private accounts in London. But, over the past two years, it has lost hundreds more customers - including many who have banked with it for years "down under" - that they would be better off elsewhere.

So, why do people who could, say, enjoy entirely free banking at Williams and Glyn's with only 1p to their name, insist on going - as thousands of Britons do - to a foreign bank? Clearly, the answer has something to do with the fact that the smaller the bank, the more important the individual.

But foreign banks also have snob appeal. This is precisely the factor that prompts winners of the football pools to switch their accounts from the Co-op to Coutts, where the average balance required is £1,000.

Where, then, should one go if the big four banks do not appeal and you can not yet afford Coutts? Next to Williams and Glyn's, Co-op, Yorkshire, and Giro bank which impose charges only if an account goes into debit, the best bet is undoubtedly the Hong Kong and Shanghai. Its services are entirely free.

The drawback, as the big four are quick to point out, is that the Hongkong and Shanghai does not have a branch in Nether Wallop.

Keith Sharpe

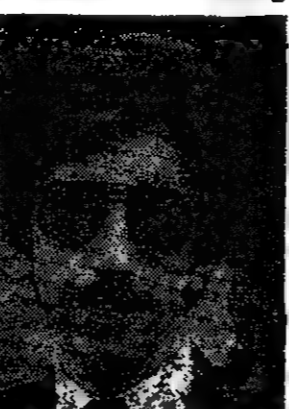
## Mortgages

## No queue at Chase de Vere

If you are buying a house but cannot get a mortgage, do not despair. Financial consultants, Chase de Vere have house loans instantly available - provided you want at least £25,000.

"We have millions available immediately," says Mr Paul Marks of Chase de Vere. "Where we score is that we can give an instant decision, subject to status and valuation of the property." And you do not have to be a building society member.

Interest rate charges are "negotiable" but some money is available at 11.25 per cent, the same rate as the building



Paul Marks: 'millions available'

societies. "We think this could well be of special interest to *The Times* readers", says Mr Marks.

"You can borrow up to two-and-a-half times your gross income (three times gross salary in some cases) and a wife or husband's earnings will be taken into account. Chase de Vere can also arrange loans of up to 90 per cent of the value of the property."

Both endowment and repayment loans are available although if you opt for the repayment method, there is a fee of 2 per cent of the sum borrowed up to £30,000 and thereafter on a declining scale down to 1 per cent.

If you choose the insurance-linked endowment method, and Chase de Vere carries commission, there will be no charge. A £30,000 repayment loan will cost you £600 in fees.

Chase de Vere, 125 Pall Mall, London SW1. Tel: 01-930 7242.

## The Times/Money Programme Unit Trust competition

## Contest leader pinpoints the way with a random selection

The well tried "pin" method was used by Dr Roy Marshall to make his choice in *The Times/Money Programme* Unit Trust competition. "I was looking for an American trust, but other than that it was a case of making a stab with a pin," he said.

At the half-way stage (the competition does not end until December) he is one of the front runners with Mercury American Growth, one of the Warburg stable of trusts. "I thought the American market would do well - particularly with the election coming up though I didn't really expect it to do so well at the beginning of the year," Dr Marshall said.

A geophysicist on the exploration side at BP, Dr Marshall's interest in investment is purely academic at the moment, but he hopes to be able to back his hunches with hard cash one day.

Top performers in the competition are a mixed bag of trusts with little in common. Overall best is Oppenheimer's International Growth (formerly Great Winchester Overseas) which is showing 50 per cent appreciation over the five months since the competition began. In second position is GT European with Mercury American Growth at number three.

Three competitors chose the Oppenheimer fund Mr Alan Maidment and his son and Mr Christopher Wesolowski. Mr Maidment and Mr Wesolowski both work for Oppenheimer but their entries are a display of loyalty for the home team. Mr Martin Page, who is responsible for the Oppenheimer trust, explained the investment philosophy.

"Basically 70 per cent of the trust is invested in the United States. Stocks have been selected by our American colleagues and the vast majority have been over-the-counter stocks. That market has gone up 100 per cent since the August low of last year."

"There have been some tremendous moves there. The other 30 per cent of the fund has been invested in Japan."

Some profits on stocks have been taken and the fund is now 9 per cent liquid. Will they



Dr Marshall: academic talent with hunches.

maintain 70 per cent of the fund in the United States? "Yes - we believe we can pick the stocks", Mr Page said.

Among our panel of professional advisers, it is the second choices that are doing best. GT US & General in ninth position was the second choice of Mr Mark Searle of Richards Longstaffe. Mr Jamie Berry's second choice, Britannia World Technology, is at number 12.

And Mr Peter Edwards of Premier Unit Trust Brokers picked eighth-placed M & G American Recovery as his number two.

First choices were all Far

Eastern trusts and Mr Peter Edwards is doing best here with Henderson Japan Special Situations in eighth-third position. "I think the feeling is now that we were all ahead of ourselves in January when we tipped Japan," he said.

"There has been disappointment on the currency but by the autumn, one does really expect the yen to appreciate."

How is he advising intending investors now? "We haven't changed our view - we still recommend 30 per cent in the United States, 30 per cent in the United Kingdom and 30 per cent in Japan. It is a very clever

man who can point surely to the one economy or one stock market which will best benefit from the emerging world recovery."

Mr Berry is still optimistic that his first choice of GT Far East and General, now at number 243, will come right over the longer term. "I felt at the beginning of the year that the United States would make all the running for the first half of this year, but would be overtaken by Japan towards the end."

What does he read into the current situation with no one type of trust or geographical area dominating the performance tables? "Selectivity will become more and more important."

Mr Kean Seager of Whitechurch Securities is the tail-end at the moment, but with three Far Eastern trusts and a Hongkong trust for first choice, there could easily be a dramatic change of fortunes. His best performing trust is S & P South East Asia Growth at number 254. His first choice of Britannia Hongkong Performance is languishing only 17 places from the bottom of the table and is one of the 17 trusts actually to show a loss.

"The Hongkong market has come back very suddenly in the past two weeks. I still think this is an area that is very attractive," he said. "The economic growth that is coming through there is going through very fast and will be further stimulated by the recovery in the United States."

He believes that the Hongkong market has held back his second choice, the S & P South East Asia fund.

His third choice, M & G Australasian, only 22 places off the bottom, is doing considerably worse than Target Commodity, the commodity trust picked by Mr Berry, which has managed a 15 per cent appreciation.

Mr Seager is undaunted. "With the American economy picking up faster than people had anticipated it is good for raw materials in general and the commodity based economies such as Australia."

Lorna Bourke

## FAMILY MONEY MARKET

**Banks**  
Current account - no interest paid. Deposit accounts - Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, Natwest 6 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. Monthly income account Natwest 9½ per cent. Fixed term deposits - £2,500-£25,000 - 1, 3 and 6 months 8½ per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

Fund	Value
1. GT European	£182.00
2. Mercury American Growth	£181.70
3. Oppenheimer International Growth	£179.20
4. PFI & Target Global	£175.50
5. GT US & General	£175.00
6. New Court American	£172.50
7. Allied Hambro American	£171.30
8. M & G American Recovery	£168.20
9. Allied Hambro American	£168.10
10. Henderson European	£148.10

\* Offer to offer price, net income reinvested. Source: Financial Times.

Terms (years)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Interest %	10½	10½	11	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½

Deposits to and further information from the Treasury, Investors in Industry Group plc, 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8SR (01-928 7822 Ext. 367).

Group plc, 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8SR (01-928 7822 Ext. 367).

Cheques payable to "Bank of England, etc. Investors in Industry Group plc."

Investors in Industry 37

Today's Rates 10¼%-11¼%

Finance for Industry plc has changed its name and FFI Term Deposits are now called Investors in Industry Term Deposits.

Deposits of £1,000-£50,000 accepted for fixed terms of 3-10 years.

Interest paid gross, half-yearly.

Rates for deposits received not later than 15.283 are fixed for the terms shown:

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Deposits to and further information from the Treasury, Investors in Industry Group plc, 91 Waterloo

# Diamond demand to cheer De Beers

If ever an empire fought back, it was De Beers. While the going was really rough during the past couple of years the diamond cartel characteristically played down the difficulties.

But now that the first half Central Selling Organization figures have jumped 40 per cent to \$387m industry sources coyly hint that the worst might be over.

The CSO, of course, deals in rough stones, but it is the polished trade which is most visible and therefore the barometer of the market.

Sales last Christmas were good, particularly in the key American, West German and Japanese markets, and consequently demand for polished stones was strong in the first half as dealers restocked.

This feeds through the famous pipeline to the cutting centres, where stocks have fallen and more previously indigent craftsmen are finding work. The Israeli industry's debts, for example, are estimated to have fallen from \$1,300m (£839m) in 1980 to \$400m.

Demand is still concentrated at the cheaper and smaller end of the market, in practice stones of one carat or less, but the fact that prices have risen from \$900 to \$1,400 a carat points to a

demand underpinned by rising disposable incomes and a slightly more sanguine view about interest rates.

But for De Beers it is a welcome relief. The company's stockpile soared from \$570m in 1979 to \$1,700m by the end of last year. Financing that proved easier than expected, partly because of the agility with which cash can be allocated inside the De Beers/Anglo-American empire.

More to the point, retaining a grip on the market has justified bringing Zaire wholly back and Argyle partly into the cartel. It is a far cry from dividend cutting.

## EEC law

Company lawyers - with sales directors anxiously looking over their shoulders - are about to get to grips with the new EEC regulations which affect tied pubs. The English version of the rules has just landed on their desks from Brussels and the question is who among suppliers of speciality beers, wines and spirits might benefit through increased sales.

The tie on draught beer is unaffected. But tenants of brewery-owned pubs - accounting for nearly half the 76,000 in Britain - can, in certain

## SHARE HIGHLIGHTS

Company	Price y'day	Change on week	"High" (1983)	"Low" (1983)
Acrow "A" Sotolife	14p	down 3p	28p	10p
Speelman	27p	up 5p	27p	17p
Greenall Whit	115p	down 3p	142p	117p
Balstow Eves	82p	up 7p	100p	42p
Cears Gross	182p	up 8p	199.5p	150p

circumstances, escape the tie on drinks other than most beers.

They are now free to buy snack supplies where they choose.

Tenants will be able to buy outside the tie if better terms are offered elsewhere which the brewer will not match. There have been complaints that the supermarket is often cheaper.

So brewers' margins on wines, spirits and soft drinks sales could be whittled down.

It has now emerged that tenants will have the right to get brands not offered by the brewer although there appears to be a caveat on this about there being a "sufficient demand".

A beneficiary of this could be Arthur Bell & Son, which could extend its whisky penetration of the tied pubs sector to the bigger brewers, such as Bass.

Another possible beneficiary is Highland Distillers with its Famous Grouse brand.

The intriguing question is what the regulations mean for Arthur Guinness & Sons. The regulations include what in Brussels has been dubbed the Guinness clause. A brewer must not stop tenants buying any beer products but, if not supplied by the brewer, they must be packaged as in bottles or cans.

But there is a caveat that this applies unless the sale of such beers in draught form is customary or is necessary to satisfy a sufficient consumer demand.

The popular reading of this one is that it ensures Guinness entrance to any outlet. Bottled Guinness is found on almost every pub's shelves but there is a definite gap on draught Guinness, although there is the question of sufficient demand.

But how soon would the regulations have impact in companies' performance? New tenancy agreements are caught

from next January and there is a five-year period before all agreements are caught. But end-year period before all agreements are caught. But end-year reviews may be regarded as new agreements under the regulations. Tenancy agreements also commonly run for only three years.

The brewers may have rescued the tied system but it could be an uncomfortable thought that the EEC apparently is left with the power to bring in further regulations at any time or even to act against individual brewers by removing the exemption which has saved the title.

Dividend decision time is approaching at Consolidated Gold Fields and the debate in this, one of the octopus's fatter tentacles, promises to be finely balanced. The problem is advance corporation tax again. On present showing, earnings from North America, in particular, will not be enough to cover ACT as much as a prudent finance director would like. The argument is whether earnings worldwide will recover over the next three years to sustain the present level of dividends or whether a cut would, in the long run, leave shareholders better off. At the moment it looks as though the dividend will be held for this year.

## COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

James H. Denis  
Year to 31.3.83.  
Pretax loss, £12,000 (loss, £547,000).  
Stated earnings (loss), 0.56p (loss, 22.27p).  
Turnover, 24.58m (£4.1m).  
Net dividend, nil (nil).

T.S.I. Thermal Syndicate  
Half-year to 30.4.83.  
Pretax loss £722,000 (loss, £264,000).  
Turnover, 25.93 (£6.34m).  
Net interim dividend, nil (1.0p).

Turnover, 22.83m (£2.31m).  
Net Dividend on "A" shares, 10p (8p).

N.M.C. Investments  
Year to 31.3.83.  
Pretax profit, £50,000 (£3,000).  
Stated earnings, 0.94p (0.90p).  
Turnover, £2.84m (£2.73m).  
1983 of 59.54p and 42.9p. The board believes that the successful investment policy now being pursued would be still more effective with a larger pool of assets under management. For this reason Cambrian is considering a major increase in its capital

whether in consideration for an acquisition or otherwise.

In any case, to maintain the risk and reward characteristics of the capital shares relative to the ordinary shares, it could be necessary for the issue of new capital to comprise a relatively greater proportion of ordinary shares than of capital shares.

In this event, to provide fair compensation to ordinary shareholders proposals would be put forward for a significant increase in their preferential rights to payment in a liquidation.

Securicard Group  
Half-year to 1.6.83.  
Pretax profit, £225,000 (£126,000).  
Stated earnings, 2.0p (1.2p).  
Turnover, £3.82m (£2.73m).  
No interim dividend is proposed, but the forecast final of 0.875p net will be paid, subject to unforeseen circumstances.

Fuller Smith & Turner  
Year to 1.4.83.  
Pretax profit, £2.59m (£2.0m).  
Stated earnings, 47.11p (44.18p).  
Net dividend, 9.0p (9.0p).

# Coghlan and Scott have sights on Coe's record

By Pat Statcher

Sebastian Coe's world one mile record of 3 min 47.33 secs, set in Brussels two years ago, could be broken in the Oslo Games tonight.

In the absence of Coe, Oveit and Sydney Maree, the principal contenders for a new record are the constant enemies, in the best sense - Steve Scott of the United States, and Eamonn Coghlan of Ireland. In this same meeting, last year, Scott came within a stride of Coe's record when he won in 3:47.69, for the second best-ever mile time. And his recent form has been impressive, even if Coghlan has beaten him outdoors for the first time in four years.

Coghlan's victory a month ago was by the narrowest of margins, of one hundredth of a second, 3:52.52 to 3:52.53. But then Scott went on to win the US Championships, and two weeks ago, although admittedly after a relatively sedate pace for the first two laps, Scott won the USA v GDR match 1500 metres with one of the fastest ever final laps of 52.8 seconds.

Coghlan's victories over Scott have normally been reserved for the indoor circuit, where the Irishman has proved unbeatable. After missing the whole of last summer through injuries, Coghlan broke his own indoor world mile best in March this year with the astonishing time of 3:49.78 on an 11 laps to the mile track. As in several other indoor meetings last winter, Scott finished a close second to Coghlan.

The other factor in Coghlan's favour is that he is the only man this year to have beaten the impressive US 5,000 metre runner, Doug Padilla, in a sprint finish. Coghlan has endured the frustration of two consecutive 4th places in the Olympic games in the 1,500m in Montreal and in the 1,000m in Moscow. The Irishman claims that he has husbanded



Forever rivals: Coghlan breathing down Scott's neck

his resources for the outdoor season for the first time this year.

Whatever the case, and whatever one thinks about staged pacing, which is at its best in the Bislett Stadium in Oslo, if the front-runners can deliver Coghlan and Scott to the 1/4 mile mark anywhere near world-record pace, their mutual competitiveness should do the rest.

In keeping with the tradition of the many world records that have been set at Bislett, the mile is not the only world mark that could be broken tonight. The two Portuguese, Fernando

Mamede and Carlos Lopes, are to have another concerted effort at Henry Rono's World 10,000m record of 27:22.4, set in 1978.

The dilemma for the British selectors over whom to choose for the men's middle distance races at the forthcoming world championships in Helsinki will be further complicated if, as expected, Garry Cook runs an 800m qualifying time this evening. Cook will become one of eight people writing for the three places for Helsinki and with his proven competitive record he will hard to pass over.

## WORLD STUDENT GAMES

# Nigerians hit the gold trail

Edmonton (Reuters) - Nigeria, who had never won a gold medal at the World Student Games, collected three in the athletics events yesterday. Their coach, John Okoro, called it the greatest day ever for Nigerian sport. The Nigerian winners were Chidi Imoh in the men's 100 metres, Sunday Uti in the men's 400 metres and Yusef Ali in the long jump.

Nigeria's most impressive performer was Uti, who is ranked third in the world over 400 metres. He defeated Victor Markin, of the Soviet Union, who is the Olympic 400 metres champion, and Sunday Rix, of the United States. Britain's best was Judith Livermore, who won a bronze medal in the women's heptathlon. Miss Livermore, aged 22, and a Commonwealth games silver medal winner, gained 5,184 points, 102 points below a personal best. She runs for Birchfield Harriers.

The Soviet Union's expected dominance of the swimming events was confirmed here when, after six days of competition, they left the pool with a haul of 22 gold medals.

But it was Alex Bumann, of Canada, who stole the spotlight on the swimming competition's final day. He had a brilliant 200 metres individual medley win that was four-hundredths of a second off his own world record of two min 02.25sec. Bumann, who also just missed another world mark in the 400 metres medley event, said after

his victories: "My fingernails just aren't long enough."

The Russians, landslide victors in the pool in the absence of East Germany, finished - in fine style when Vladimir Salnikov, the world's greatest freestyle swimmer, secured his thirty-eighth consecutive 1,500 metres victory.

## Results from Edmonton

**Athletics**  
100m: 1. Chidi Imoh (Nigeria), 10.25sec; 2. D. Williams (Canada), 10.57; 3. S. Grady (USA), 10.42.  
400m: 1. S. Uti (Nigeria), 45.35sec; 2. V. Markin (USSR), 46.38; 3. V. Rix (USA), 48.58.  
800m: 1. I. Padon (USSR), 2:31m; 2. S. R. Day (USA), 2:36; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 2:37.  
1,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 2:31; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 2:36; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 2:37.  
1,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 4:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 4:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 4:17.  
2,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 8:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 8:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 8:32.  
2,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 12:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 12:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 12:47.  
3,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 19:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 19:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 19:02.  
3,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 25:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 25:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 25:17.  
4,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 31:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 31:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 31:32.  
4,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 37:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 37:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 37:47.  
5,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 44:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 44:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 44:02.  
5,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 50:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 50:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 50:17.  
6,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 56:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 56:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 56:32.  
6,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 62:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 62:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 62:47.  
7,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 69:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 69:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 69:02.  
7,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 75:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 75:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 75:17.  
8,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 81:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 81:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 81:32.  
8,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 87:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 87:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 87:47.  
9,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 94:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 94:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 94:02.  
9,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 100:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 100:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 100:17.  
10,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 106:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 106:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 106:32.  
10,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 112:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 112:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 112:47.  
11,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 119:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 119:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 119:02.  
11,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 125:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 125:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 125:17.  
12,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 131:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 131:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 131:32.  
12,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 137:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 137:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 137:47.  
13,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 144:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 144:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 144:02.  
13,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 150:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 150:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 150:17.  
14,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 156:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 156:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 156:32.  
14,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 162:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 162:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 162:47.  
15,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 169:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 169:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 169:02.  
15,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 175:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 175:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 175:17.  
16,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 181:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 181:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 181:32.  
16,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 187:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 187:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 187:47.  
17,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 194:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 194:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 194:02.  
17,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 200:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 200:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 200:17.  
18,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 206:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 206:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 206:32.  
18,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 212:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 212:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 212:47.  
19,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 219:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 219:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 219:02.  
19,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 225:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 225:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 225:17.  
20,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 231:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 231:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 231:32.  
20,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 237:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 237:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 237:47.  
21,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 244:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 244:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 244:02.  
21,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 250:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 250:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 250:17.  
22,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 256:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 256:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 256:32.  
22,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 262:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 262:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 262:47.  
23,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 269:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 269:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 269:02.  
23,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 275:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 275:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 275:17.  
24,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 281:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 281:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 281:32.  
24,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 287:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 287:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 287:47.  
25,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 294:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 294:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 294:02.  
25,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 300:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 300:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 300:17.  
26,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 306:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 306:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 306:32.  
26,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 312:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 312:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 312:47.  
27,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 319:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 319:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 319:02.  
27,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 325:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 325:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 325:17.  
28,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 331:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 331:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 331:32.  
28,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 337:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 337:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 337:47.  
29,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 344:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 344:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 344:02.  
29,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 350:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 350:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 350:17.  
30,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 356:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 356:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 356:32.  
30,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 362:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 362:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 362:47.  
31,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 369:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 369:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 369:02.  
31,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 375:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 375:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 375:17.  
32,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 381:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 381:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 381:32.  
32,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 387:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 387:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 387:47.  
33,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 394:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 394:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 394:02.  
33,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 400:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 400:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 400:17.  
34,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 406:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 406:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 406:32.  
34,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 412:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 412:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 412:47.  
35,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 419:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 419:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 419:02.  
35,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 425:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 425:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 425:17.  
36,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 431:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 431:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 431:32.  
36,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 437:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 437:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 437:47.  
37,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 444:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 444:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 444:02.  
37,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 450:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 450:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 450:17.  
38,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 456:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 456:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 456:32.  
38,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 462:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 462:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 462:47.  
39,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 469:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 469:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 469:02.  
39,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 475:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 475:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 475:17.  
40,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 481:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 481:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 481:32.  
40,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 487:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 487:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 487:47.  
41,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 494:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 494:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 494:02.  
41,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 500:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 500:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 500:17.  
42,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 506:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 506:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 506:32.  
42,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 512:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 512:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 512:47.  
43,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 519:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 519:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 519:02.  
43,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 525:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 525:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 525:17.  
44,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 531:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 531:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 531:32.  
44,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 537:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 537:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 537:47.  
45,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 544:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 544:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 544:02.  
45,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 550:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 550:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 550:17.  
46,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 556:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 556:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 556:32.  
46,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 562:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 562:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 562:47.  
47,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 569:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 569:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 569:02.  
47,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 575:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 575:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 575:17.  
48,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 581:30; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 581:31; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 581:32.  
48,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 587:45; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 587:46; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 587:47.  
49,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 594:00; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 594:01; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 594:02.  
49,500m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 600:15; 2. S. R. Rix (USA), 600:16; 3. S. R. Rix (USA), 600:17.  
50,000m: 1. S. R. Day (USA), 606:30; 2. S. R. R



## GOLF: HIGH SCORING IN UNCOMFORTABLE HEAT

## Darcy maintains clear lead even though putting is erratic

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Eamonn Darcy of Ireland, maintained a clear lead in the State Express tournament at the Belfry, Sutton Coldfield, yesterday. Without playing noticeably less well than on the second day he yet reached a total for the round of 72, nine strokes more than he, or more precisely his putter, had contrived on Thursday. This gave him a three round total of 206, two strokes fewer than his nearest pursuer, Hugh Balocchi, of South Africa, (70 yesterday) and three fewer than Manuel Calero, of Spain (69).

Darcy may not have been quite so tidy through the green this day, but the main difference was that his putter behaved more conventionally than on the day before when he seemed unable to fall from any distance any direction. He took 34 putts yesterday, 25 the day before, showing the same disparity as his separate scores for the two rounds.

He reached the turn without a birdie to his record, an absurd contrast to Thursday, since he was hitting the greens with much the same regularity. He did get away with two wayward drives at the first two holes, first from a bunker and then from the light rough. Then, for a time, it was mundane stuff as the putts refused to drop - Darcy's nearest and dearest would not describe him as a shining personality until he was hauled back from ten under par to nine under and down from a bunker at the eighth.

Briefly, Darcy's overnight four-shot lead disappeared as Balocchi, his playing partner, profited from a blistering start. Balocchi played a seven iron to 8

ft at the first, a nine iron to less than a foot at the second, paused for breath and threw in a third birdie at the sixth by way of a long putt, all of ten yards. A five at the eighth did not damage his prospects, for Darcy followed suit, whereupon Balocchi pitched to within a yard at the tenth.

The putt, however, was unconvincingly struck and bespoke inner turmoil as he subsequently confessed. There is nothing of the dynamo about Darcy, nor purity of style as he develops, from an exaggerated backswing, a heave that might sit more happily on a collier. But golfers love the philosophy. "It is not how, but how many" and Darcy struck back immediately with a birdie at the 11th which regained the lead for good. Until today at least.

Both, disappointingly, but unconvincingly, allowed a stroke to slip away at the last. Both had bad lies and both chose a three

wood, which placed Balocchi short of the green and Darcy in a bunker after his ball had providentially skipped off the surface of the huge lake that dominates the hole.

For some inexplicable reason scoring was higher yesterday on a day of uncomfortable heat admittedly, but with not a breath of wind and with pin placings, if anything, kinder than the day before. Yet compared with ten rounds

under seventy on Thursday, there was not one yesterday. Calero, opened each half with a five but secured four birdies elsewhere to reduce the margin between him and the leader from five strokes to three. Paul Way, with one of the seventies of the day, founded on three successive birdies from the 15th, also put himself in a challenging position, besides, of course, nudging open a door on Birkdale.

## Leading scores at the Belfry

206 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 205 H Balocchi 68, 68, 70, 204 M Calero 69, 69, 71, 70, 203 P Way 72, 67, 70, 202 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 201 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 200 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 199 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 198 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 197 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 196 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 195 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 194 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 193 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 192 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 191 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 190 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 189 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 188 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 187 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 186 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 185 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 184 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 183 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 182 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 181 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 180 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 179 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 178 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 177 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 176 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 175 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 174 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 173 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 172 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 171 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 170 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 169 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 168 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 167 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 166 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 165 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 164 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 163 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 162 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 161 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 160 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 159 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 158 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 157 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 156 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 155 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 154 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 153 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 152 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 151 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 150 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 149 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 148 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 147 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 146 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 145 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 144 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 143 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 142 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 141 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 140 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 139 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 138 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 137 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 136 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 135 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 134 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 133 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 132 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 131 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 130 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 129 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 128 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 127 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 126 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 125 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 124 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 123 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 122 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 121 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 120 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 119 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 118 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 117 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 116 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 115 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 114 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 113 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 112 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 111 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 110 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 109 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 108 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 107 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 106 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 105 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 104 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 103 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 102 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 101 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 100 D Darcy 71, 72, 63, 60, 99 D 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Saturday

Television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davale

Sunday

BBC 1

- 8.25 Open University (until 8.55).  
Sanctions and Rhodesia: 6.50  
Industrial relations: 7.15  
Rathbone Street Change: 7.40  
Curriculum in Action: 8.05  
Question of Colour: 8.30  
Women and Rock.
- 9.55 The Take Mike old Leon Errol  
comedy: 9.15 Set Set with  
Musical Youth. Plus a visit to  
the Metropolitan Police Cadet  
Training College at Hendon:  
11.00 Film: The Square Peg  
(1958). In his best screen  
comedy Norman Wisdom  
doubles the roles of a simple  
roadman and a Nazi  
general. Co-starring Honor  
Blackman, Hattie Jacques.
- 12.30 Grandstand: The line-up is:  
12.35 Golf: (State Express  
Classic, from The Belfry,  
Stanton Country Club); 1.00 News  
summary; 1.05 Bowls  
(Gateway British Isles Singles  
Championships); 1.20  
Yachting (Admiral's Cup); 1.30  
Motor Racing Focus: (preview  
of next Saturday's British  
Grand Prix); 1.55 Rugby union  
(previews of the Lions  
Hawkes Bay game); 1.50  
Lingfield Racing; 2.00  
Championship, cont'd; 2.20  
Lingfield Racing; (the 2.30).
- 2.40 Golf/Bowls. Further coverage  
of the State Express Golf  
Classic and the Gateway  
Championship; 2.50 Lingfield  
Racing (the 3.00); 3.10  
Golf/Bowls (further live  
coverage of these two big  
events); 3.30 Boxing (Bruno  
fight preview); 4.50 Final  
Score.
- 5.10 Derby Dusk Cartoon: 5.20  
News with Jan Leeming; 5.35  
Kung Fu New Series begins.  
Today, Caine (David  
Carradine) swears death with  
an aristocratic Southern Belle.  
Blake's Seven: Tarrant and  
Vila could, unwittingly, cause  
the death of all mankind (7).
- 7.15 Film: The Poseidon Adventure  
(1972) Adventure yarn,  
spectacularly told, about an  
upturned ocean liner and the  
survivors who try to reach the  
surface. With Gene Hackman,  
Ernest Borgnine, Shelley  
Winters.
- 8.10 News with Jan Leeming. And  
sports round-up.
- 8.25 Sports Special: Boxing and  
Athletics. Live coverage of  
British lightweight Frank  
Bruno's bid to overcome Mike  
Jameson in an American  
boxing ring. The venue is  
Chicago. Bruno has an  
unbeaten record. Plus live  
coverage of the "Dream Mile"  
in Oslo.
- 11.00 Night Music with  
Laurie Carroll. Live from  
his special guests are Patrick  
an instrumental group from  
The Netherlands.
- 11.40 The Rockford Files: A repeat  
screening of the American  
detective series about private eye  
Jim Rockford. In tonight's  
story, he meets a former cat  
mate, big Danny Fitch (Isaac  
Hayes), fresh from prison and  
determined to make trouble in  
town (7).
- 12.30 Weather prospects for  
Sunday.

tv-am

- 8.25 Good Morning Britain: with  
Henry Kelly. Includes news at  
7.00, 8.00 and 8.30; Sport at  
7.15; Entertainment magazine  
at 7.15; Special guest at 8.07;  
Jackie Genova's Aerobics, at  
8.32.
- 8.40 Summer Run: Timmy Mallett  
presents the pop and leisure  
programme. The guest group  
is a band called The Muppets.  
The programme includes a  
coaching film and the  
astronomy series Spacewatch.  
Closes down at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 LWT Information: what's  
going on in the area; 9.30  
Entertainment: what's on  
the Muppets; 10.30 No. 7  
Entertainment for the younger  
viewer. With stunt man Eddie  
Kidd and blues singer  
Robert Crowther.
- 12.15 World of Sport. The line-up is:  
12.20 Motor Cycling (Yamaha  
Pro-Am Series, from  
Donington; 12.40 Cycling third  
and seventh stages of the Tour  
de France from Valenciennes  
to Roubaix, and from Nantes  
to Le Havre; 1.00 Athletics  
(Preview of the "Dream Mile"  
in Oslo). And Australian Pools  
Championship, cont'd; 2.20  
Lingfield Racing; (the 2.30).
- 2.40 Golf/Bowls. Further coverage  
of the State Express Golf  
Classic and the Gateway  
Championship; 2.50 Lingfield  
Racing (the 3.00); 3.10  
Golf/Bowls (further live  
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mate, big Danny Fitch (Isaac  
Hayes), fresh from prison and  
determined to make trouble in  
town (7).
- 12.30 Weather prospects for  
Sunday.



Veronique Genest and Guy Trajan in tonight's episode of Nana (Channel 4, 8.00 pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Begins with  
3.35 Film: Johnny Franchman  
(1945) Wartime drama about  
a feud between Cornish and  
Breton fishermen which  
threatens a romance between  
Petra and Paul Dupola.  
Then the Germans invade  
France... With Françoise  
Tosca, Tom Wills.
- 6.15 Film: Secret People (1981)  
Drama, set in London during  
the 1930s, about a group of  
European refugees who  
become involved in a  
dangerous espionage plot.  
With Valentina Cortese, Serge  
Reggiani and one of her  
earliest films, Audrey  
Hepburn. Director: Thorold  
Dickson.
- 6.50 The Day After Tomorrow: Repeat  
of the BBC's film about the  
Heliopolis (the area of space  
in which the dominant  
influence is that of the Sun).  
With Patrick Moore, Ian  
McNicol (7).
- 7.10 News. And sports round-up.  
7.25 The Music Child: How music  
can help the handicapped.  
Yehudi Menuhin introduces  
this film which shows the  
activities of the Nordoff-  
Robbins Music Therapy  
Centres in London, and at  
Cambridge School, near  
Aberdeen. With Dr Hugh Jolly,  
writer on child care and  
pediatrics at the Child  
Development Centre,  
London's Charing Cross  
Hospital.
- 8.15 The Levin Interview: Bernard  
Levin talks to Lord George  
Brown of whom Mr Levin says:  
"He looks back in peace over  
a long and stormy political  
career."
- 8.45 Shakespeare in Perspective:  
Cymbeline. Dennis Potter's  
series for tomorrow  
night's BBC 2 production of  
the Shakespeare play.
- 9.10 Murder in the First Degree:  
Documentary about the  
murder trial of Thomas Parry,  
whose life hung on the  
evidence of an informer (7).
- 10.00 Film: Dracula (1931) Very  
strong, very dated horror  
movie, with Bela Lugosi  
memorably cast as the  
bloodsucker. 11.10 News.  
11.15 Film: Frankenstein (1931)  
With Karl's never-ending  
performance as the man-made  
monster. Ends at 12.30.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.20 As Good as New: Repairing  
bamboo furniture, and  
replacing rotten on a  
lacquered table top.
- 2.45 Film: Funny Business (1978)  
Famous laughter-raiser in  
clips from their films, including  
Laurel and Hardy, W.C. Fields,  
the Marx Brothers, Abbott and  
Costello, Mae West and Bob  
Hope and Ringo Crosby.  
Narrator: Walter Matthau.  
Directed and written by  
Richard Schickel.
- 4.35 On your knees: The annual  
festival of cycling at  
Harrowgate. With The Light  
and actress Sarah Lam.  
5.05 Brookside: two repeated  
episodes (7).
- 6.00 7 Days: Moral and ethical  
issues behind the world's  
news. 6.30 News headlines.  
6.30 A Week in Politics: The former  
Speaker of the House of  
Commons, George Thomas,  
chairs a parliamentary-style  
debate on capital punishment.  
Edwin Griffiths proposes the  
motion to restore capital  
punishment, opposing it is  
Peter Archer, former Labour  
Solicitor-General.
- 7.30 The Front Line: Powerful  
documentary about the  
terrorist (or guerrilla) war in  
El Salvador in which more than  
40,000 have died in the past  
three years.
- 9.00 News: Part two of this five-part  
French TV adaptation of  
the Zola novel starring  
Veronique Genest as the  
lady of Paris. Tonight, she  
invites the banker Steiner to take  
her to the Bois de Boulogne,  
and she receives an invitation from  
the Comte de Muffat (Guy  
Trajan).
- 10.05 Another Beowulf: Penultimate  
episode of the Andrew  
Newman drama series. Gavin  
and Sarah discover that they  
have quite a lot in common.  
With James Aubrey and  
Daphne Astor. And Frank  
Tindley (7).
- 11.05 At Last... It's Mike Elliott:  
The secret rituals of the  
Geordie tribe.
- 11.15 Film: The Lost Weekend  
(1945) Ray Milland in his  
Oscar-winning role as the  
faded writer who hits the bottle  
and is driven to the brink of  
suicide. Co-starring Jane  
Wyman, Howard da Silva and  
Philip Terry. Directed by Billy  
Wilder. Ends at 12.30.

BBC 1

- 6.25 Open University (until 8.55):  
Huckleberry Finn: 6.30  
Athena: 6.40  
Database: 7.40 Mechanical  
Manipulation: 8.05 Genetic  
Manipulation of Wheat: 8.30  
Photocopying Spectroscopy.
- 9.00 Cambridge Green: 9.15  
Kneek Knave: The making of  
Britain's first satellite - Alan.  
9.30 This is the Day: from the  
parish of St Luke's, Charlton.
- 10.00 Asian Magazine: The  
culmination of the festival of  
Rama: the Eid-ul-Fitr  
celebrations; 10.30  
Close-down; 10.50 Farming  
Worship; 11.00 News  
repairing surface damage to  
furniture (7); 1.50 News.
- 1.55 Film: The Battle of the Villa  
Florida. Married woman  
(Maureen O'Hara) runs off with  
a concert pianist (Rossano  
Brazzi) and her children try to  
get her back. With Richard  
Todd, Phyllis Calvert.
- 3.40 Bugs Bunny cartoon: 3.50  
Aimee Smith and Jones: Light-  
hearted westerns; 4.35 Mickey  
and Donald cartoon; 5.00  
King of the South:  
England wildlife film, by Simon  
King; 5.30 News.
- 5.40 Great Expectations: Episode  
one of James Andrew Hall's  
(faithful adaptation of Dickens's  
great novel, with Stratford  
Jones as Magwitch (7); 6.35  
Appeal on behalf of King's  
Solicitor-General.
- 6.40 Home on Sunday: CMT  
Michaelson calls on the callist  
Julian Lloyd Webber. Hymns  
are sung by the choir of All  
Saints, Margaret Street,  
London.
- 7.15 King's Royal: Robert (Eric  
Deacon) and Mary (Alyson  
Sprey) meet again and renew  
their friendship. She is now a  
widow.
- 8.05 Yee Minister: Jim Hacker (Paul  
Eddington) finds himself in  
possession of some  
embarrassing information  
about the sale of British arms  
to Islamic terrorists. With Nigel  
Hawthorne (7).
- 8.35 The Hot Shoe Show: Dance  
and comedy, with Wayne  
Sleep, Bonnie Langford, Nicola  
Hughes, Cheryl Gillespie and  
from the Royal Ballet,  
Alexandra Ferni and David  
Wells.
- 9.10 News: with Jan Leeming. And  
weather prospects.
- 9.25 The Chinese Detective: A  
second showing of this drama  
series starring David Yip as  
Det Sgt John Ho. Tonight he is  
called away from a corruption  
trial to investigate the  
strangled murder of an old man  
(Maurice Denham) (7).
- 10.15 Everyman: The Broken  
Covenant. Part two of this  
documentary about the  
Australian Aborigine  
concentration on Father Ted  
Kennedy who runs a home for  
down-and-out Aborigines.
- 10.55 Frank: Continuing the story of  
the Dharma: Journey through  
Cheshire, bound for the  
steamroller rally (7).
- 11.25 Sergeant Black: Phil Silvers up  
in his army tricks (7);  
11.50 Close-down.

tv-am

- 7.15 Rub-a-Dub-Tub: for the under-  
eights. Music, stories,  
cartoons and pets.
- 8.15 Good Morning Britain: with  
Henry Kelly. Includes news at  
8.15 and 8.30; Sport at just  
after 8.15; Sunday papers at  
8.30. The Sunday discussion  
at 8.45 (continues after the  
news, at 8.50). Close-down at  
9.25.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 LWT Information: What's on in  
the area; 9.30 Parents and  
Teenagers: Real-life dramas,  
re-created by actors (7); 10.00  
Morning Worship; from Trinity  
Methodist Church;  
Kiddminster; 11.00 Link: A  
film about the making of the  
Channel 4 film dramas Walter  
and Walter and Alan, about a  
mentally handicapped man (7);  
11.30 God's Story King  
Solomon; 11.45 Cartoons.
- 12.00 England, Their England: A film  
about the feminist part-time  
pool Maggie Holmes, from  
Southwicks; 12.30 In Search  
of the Wild Anagrams: Plant-  
hunting with Roy Lancaster.  
Today: expeditions to the  
North West and to Winchester.  
The Open Golf  
Championship, due to start in  
four days' time; At 2.00,  
Raymond Briggs' Wild Swans  
traces the history of show jumping  
at London's White City Stadium  
to which the Royal  
International Horse Show  
returns this year after an  
interval of 16 years; At 4.45,  
highlights from the athletics  
meeting in Oslo last night,  
including the "Dream Mile".  
Plus a film report of the  
Jewell trial versus spy ring.  
Starring Julia Armit and  
Sharon Lawrence.
- 4.00 The Fugitive: A wounded  
slave (David Janssen) hides  
out in a school for delinquent  
girls; 5.00 The Smurfs: for  
the kiddies; 5.30 Andy Robson:  
Murder backstage at a theatre.  
With Anthony Steel.
- 6.00 Tell My Wives: Youngsters  
discuss their war with  
panels of experts; 6.30 News  
from ITN.
- 6.40 National School Choir  
Competition: Competing in the  
sixth quarter-final are students  
from Cumbria, Yorkshire,  
Surrey and Hampshire.  
Presented by Posthumus.  
With Paul Jesson (Cicero),  
Robert Lindsay (Achilles),  
Michael Gough (Belshazzar) and  
Michael Hordern (Ulysses).  
Directed by Bill Moschinsky,  
and produced by Shaun  
Sutton.
- 7.15 Magnum: An encounter with a  
look-alike. With Tom Selleck.
- 8.10 We'll Meet Again: Her mother  
tells her that she must soon  
tell her father about her  
pregnancy; and Sid strikes a  
policy officer (7).
- 9.10 Condemned: How and  
why the TV film clips  
featuring the plying camera.
- 9.45 Tales of the Unexpected: Hit  
and Run. The tale of an  
abandoned husband. With  
John Duttine, Susan  
Penhaligon, Jay Leno; 10.15  
News from ITN.
- 10.30 London news headlines.  
Followed by: - Made in  
Britain: Drama about a jobless  
16-year-old skinned 22-year-  
old (Tim Roth) who believes he  
has "made it" in life. Written  
by David Leland.
- 11.55 News with Barbara Leigh-  
Hunt.



Clara Madden and Anthony Hopkins in A Married Man (Channel 4, 9.15pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Begins with  
Atheists: Limestone Valley,  
and ends (starts 1.30) with  
Maths Methods: Differential  
Equations.
- 1.55 Sunday Grandstand:  
Cricket/Golf/Show  
Jumping/Golf/Athletics. At  
2.00, a selected match in the  
John Player League. At 4.10, a  
preview of the Open Golf  
Championship, due to start in  
four days' time; At 4.45,  
Raymond Briggs' Wild Swans  
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has "made it" in life. Written  
by David Leland.
- 11.55 News with Barbara Leigh-  
Hunt.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.35 Today's History: Ought we to  
revise our thinking on the work  
ethic in an era of high  
unemployment? Baldwin,  
Attlee and Mrs Thatcher are  
quoted.
- 3.00 Silent Minority: Nigel Evans's  
powerful, campaigning and  
influential film (the BBC's  
ordered an inquiry after the  
film's first screening in 1981)  
about the plight of long-stay  
patients in two mental  
hospitals: St Lawrence's Hospital, Surrey,  
and Borocourt Hospital, near  
Reading.
- 4.00 Right to Reply: Viewers' views  
about last night's documentary  
The Front Line.
- 4.30 Master Bridge: Twelfth round  
of the international bridge  
tournament.
- 5.00 News headlines. Followed  
by: - World News: An inquiry  
into the "lump", unregistered  
building workers who drift  
from job to job. Plus a studio  
discussion.
- 5.30 The Outsiders: John Pilger  
interviews Jessica Mitford.
- 6.00 Look Forward: Channel 4  
preview.
- 6.15 Universal World Student  
Games: About twenty  
competitors strive for gold in  
Edmonton, Canada.
- 7.10 Music in Time: The Mighty  
Flatfoot. The thirteenth film  
in Derek Bailey's series is about  
"The Five" - Mussorgsky,  
Rimsky-Korsakov, Debussy,  
Borodin, and Balakirev.
- 8.15 The Green Tea on the Little  
Yellow Dog: A sequence of  
famous monologues, including  
Brahm Boots and The Green  
Eye of the Little Yellow Dog.  
Performed by David Black  
and Leonard Rossiter.
- 8.45 A Fine Romance: Re-run of all  
13 episodes of the comedy  
series starring Judi Dench and  
Michael Williams as the  
awkward lovers Co-starring  
Susan Penhaligon (7).
- 9.15 A Married Man: Part one of a  
Sunday Show. The story of a  
man who has been married for  
20 years and is now a successful  
barrister who is unwise to  
turn to politics. Starring  
Anthony Hopkins.
- 10.30 The Channel Four Debate:  
The topic is hanging. A studio  
jury ultimately chooses a  
man from the panel. Peter Jay  
chairs the debate. Ends at 12.00.

Radio 4

- 6.25 Shipping Forecast.  
6.30 News.  
6.35 Farming Today.  
6.40 In Perspective: Religious affairs.  
6.45 The Week in Review: Travel.  
6.50 The Week in Review: The World.  
7.00 News 7.10 Today's Papers.  
7.15 On Your Farm.  
7.20 In Perspective: The World.  
7.25 It's a Bargain, 7.55 Weather.  
7.55 News. 8.00 Today's Papers.  
8.05 News.  
8.10 Yesterday in Parliament.  
8.15 News.  
8.20 Breakfast.  
8.25 News. Review of weekly  
magazines.
- 10.00 The Week in Westminster. With  
Robert Carroll.  
10.05 Daily service.  
10.15 Pick of the Week. Programme  
highlight.  
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.  
12.05 A Small Country Living.  
Magazine for people who live  
and work in rural Britain.  
12.27 The News Quiz: 12.55 Weather.  
Programme news.
- 1.00 News.  
1.10 Any Questions? With Katherine  
Whitmore, Richard Needham  
and David Pilling. From  
London, Cornwall.
- 1.55 Shipping Forecast.  
2.00 News.  
2.05 Thirty-minute Theatre. "On the  
Wedding" by Donald Mackenzie.  
A story of a Glaswegian family, and  
of working papers.  
2.35 Medicine Now. Report on  
the health of medical care.  
2.45 Wildlife. Listener's topics.  
2.50 Kilgiving's India. Second of our  
kilgiving's exploring India.  
3.00 The World. Report on life in  
the writings of Rudyard Kipling.  
3.05 A Book Season. The Boston  
Society. Part 1: Wabern, Schubert  
(Symphony No. 8, "Unfinished").  
3.10 Interval Reading.  
3.15 The World. Report on life in  
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## NHS cuts 'a threat to 30,000 jobs'

Continued from page 1

Fowler on Monday to protest at the £130m cutback in NHS expenditure.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said that estimates of job losses in the NHS varied between 20,000 and 30,000. "It would be nonsense to suggest that other than thousands of jobs are at stake," he added. "There is going to be one hell of a lot more trouble."

● The £30m cut in the education budget is expected to mean less money for the universities, cuts in staffing and administration at the Department of Education and Science and a possible reduction in the student grant this autumn (Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, writes).

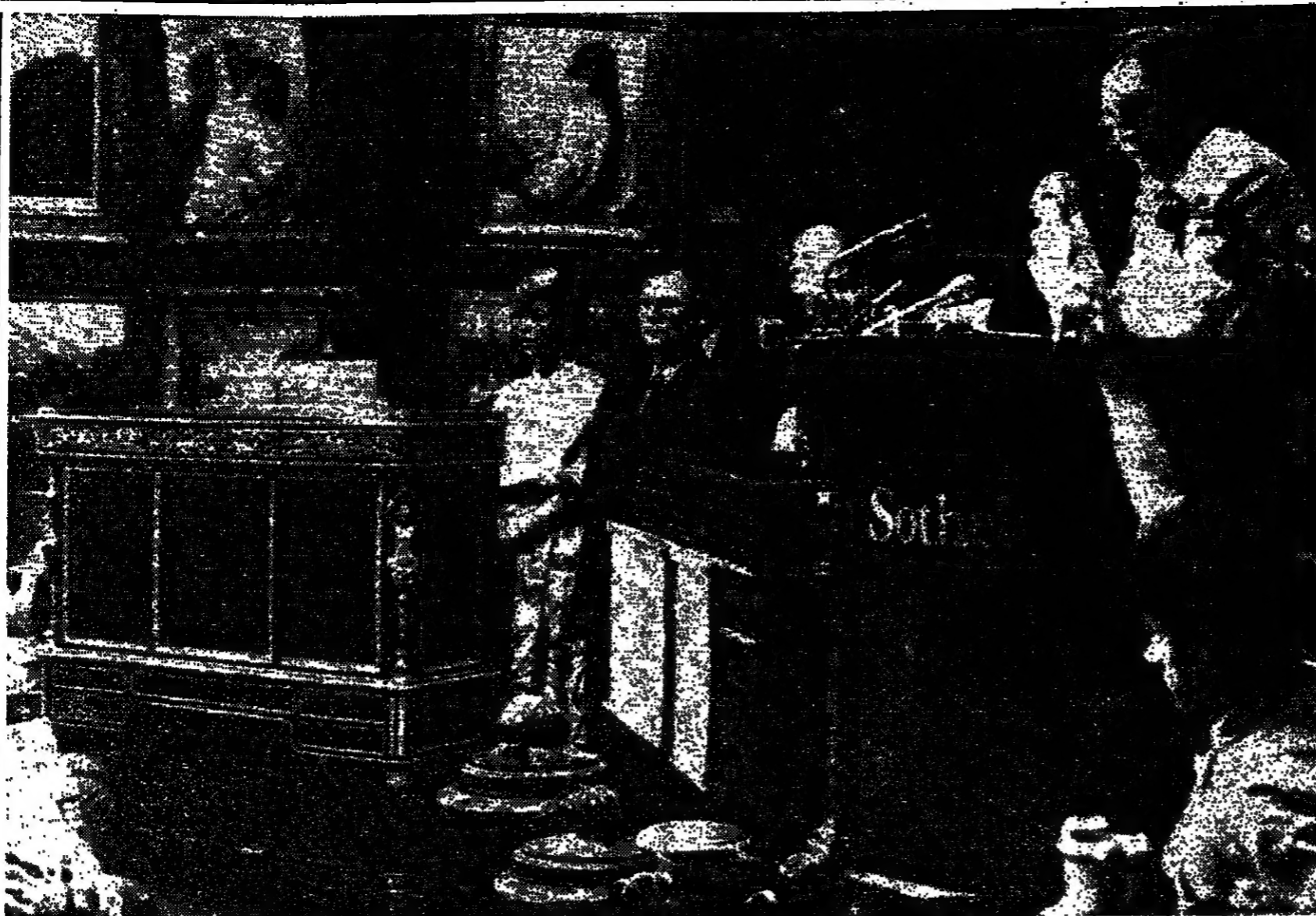
It amounts to a 1 per cent cut in the £3,000m budget which the department administers centrally. There will be no cut in the £9,000m sum which the local authorities receive for education so schools remain untouched.

The student grant may also be cut because the regulations spelling out the agreed 4 per cent increase this autumn have not yet been made and can be changed.

● At the Ministry of Defence official began the task of seeking the savings demanded by the Chancellor. The cuts which the defence programme will have to bear in the present financial year will be £240m, made up of about £60m in manpower costs and administration, and £180m on capital spending.

● Officials from Bush House, headquarters of the BBC External Services, went to the Foreign Office to discuss a reported cut of £1.2m in the department's £77m budget. If cuts are imposed they will be the eighth in 10 years.

● The Foreign and Commonwealth Office will have to review its 199 overseas missions and its total staff requirement of 5,500, to make space for the Treasury cuts.



Historic treasure: The eighteenth century French cabinet is knocked down for the record price of £990,000 at Sotheby's in London

## Louis XVI cabinet sells for record £990,000

By Geraldine Norman,  
Sale Room Correspondent

Mrs Seward Johnson, aged 46, who has inherited the Johnson baby powder and pharmaceuticals fortune, paid the record price of £990,000 for a French black lacquer cabinet at Sotheby's yesterday. It was the highest price recorded at auction for a piece of furniture.

She said afterwards: "I am a very discreet collector". Indeed, without drawing any attention to herself she and her husband, who died eight weeks ago, aged 87, built a large Palladian residence outside Princeton, New Jersey, and over the past 10 years have filled it with Old Masters, Impression-

ists, and fine French and English furniture. Mrs Seward Johnson said her husband had always dreamt of collecting art. "But he did not know how to start until I came along. I had a master's degree in history at when I left Poland in 1968."

This summer she bought most of the finest furnishings offered at English auctions and set a new auction record for a pair of cushions at £15,120 at Christie's sale at Godmersham Park, Kent.

Yesterday's purchase was regarded as a bargain in the trade and, according to Mr Frank Partridge of Bond Street, it "was the finest piece of French

furniture on the market for 20 or 30 years". "It should have fetched £2m," he added.

The exquisite cabinet was made from panels of black and gold Japanese lacquer with superb gilt-bronze mounts for King Louis XVI, almost certainly by the famous cabinetmaker, Adam Weisweiler.

It was delivered to Versailles for the king's study in 1784 and was one of the pieces of furniture that he chose to take with him when he was held "under house arrest" at the Tuilleries, before being sentenced to the guillotine.

Its history since it was recorded in a Tuilleries inventory in 1790 is obscure.

Sotheby's disclosed that the sale was handled by lawyers in Switzerland. Mr Johnstone Baines said yesterday: "Of course we pressed them about the recent history, but apparently the owner does not want to be known."

The expectations of a higher price were built on the expectation that the Getty Museum of Malibu, with their large purchasing power, would be interested. It was also considered that Versailles would make a big effort to buy it back.

It is understood that a representative of Versailles was the underbidder at yesterday's sale and that the Getty Museum had agreed before the sale not to bid against Versailles.

## Letter from Moldova

### Bread and butter issue upsets 'toaster capital'

Beltzy (pop 123,000) is the toaster capital of the Soviet Union. Moldavia is famous for other products, mostly agricultural: its wines are distributed all over Russia, and it produces a third of the Soviet Union's tobacco, as well as cherries and strawberries galore.

But it is toasters that figure largely in Beltzy's exhibition of economic achievement. The Beltzy factory makes only one kind of toaster, a long, thin stainless steel model. But nobody else in the entire country makes any toasters at all. The situation exercises local officials a great deal, and has been taken up by the national press, which has dubbed it the "toaster-toaster" problem.

"Roaster" is the Russian for a mini-grill, and Beltzy is in the forefront of the controversy over whether the Soviet Union should produce more roasters than toasters, or vice versa. *Nedelya*, the Sunday supplement of *Izvestiya*, has pursued the question obsessively.

In a recent article headed "A toaster is a good thing", the paper complained that Beltzy, a small town not far from the Romanian border, should not have to carry the burden on its own. Officials replied that a factory in Moscow would soon begin to turn out both toasters and roasters, and would produce a hundred thousand by 1985. *Nedelya* was not satisfied, and confronted the Minister for Electrotechnical Industries, Mr Mikhail Zhuchkov. Was it true that roasters were being given precedence over toasters? the paper demanded. Well, yes, Mr Zhuchkov said. Roasters were universal, whereas toasters were not. Roasters could make toasted sandwiches, for example.

"Nor is that all," the minister added. "Roasters are more technological, and easier to make."

Officials in Beltzy were as puzzled by this paradox as most *Nedelya* readers, but

showed off their new model toaster with pride. It did not look particularly technological. As for toasters, a new factory in Tbilisi in Georgia will follow the one in Moscow in 1986.

But surely demand outstrips supply? I was referred to *Nedelya* and Mr Zhuchkov. "Let us be self-critical," the minister suggested. "The fact is, we did not foresee the demand for this very handy appliance. In my opinion, every home should have one. He said his ministry had formed a special study group, and talked in visionary terms of a time when there would be 250,000 roasters and toasters on the market every year.

At present the Beltzy factory has the capacity to produce up to 11,000 a year, although one official told us that it actually turned out only 800 toasters.

The serious side of toasters and roasters is that they make better use of bread, a constant theme in the Soviet press. Bread prices are deliberately kept low, although the real cost is growing due to grain imports. Yet a great deal goes to waste, with families throwing away stale loaves after a day or less.

The booklet which comes with the Beltzy toaster gives full and careful instructions to those who may not have seen a toaster before. It says you should use a sharp knife to cut the bread into slices no more than 12 millimetres thick, but without spreading butter, fat or anything else on them. You then take the slice (Figure 1) and place it in the slot (Figure 4), pressing down the knob (Figure 2). The booklet does not tell you what to do if the knob jams or will not stay down (all too frequent occurrences in our household).

Still, it does list toaster repair shops in nine Soviet cities from Donetsk to Vilnius, which suggests that the toaster habit is catching on and Beltzy is pioneering yet another advance toward the consumer society.

Richard Owen

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor, attends Edinburgh University's General Council dinner, Students' Centre, Bristo Square, Edinburgh, 7.15.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen

Mother opens the Queen Mother Theatre, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, 3.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance Brigade in Wales, attends the Annual Festival of the Order of St John the Baptist, Church of St John the Baptist, Cardiff, 3.29; as Patron, Hospitaliers Club of Wales, attends a banquet on

the occasion of their 18th anniversary, City Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Last chance to see

Pride of the Clyde - engineering design, Design Centre, Vincent Street, Glasgow, Sat 9 to 5; (ends today). Sculpture, paintings and drawings by Anna Maria Pacheco; and work by Terry Atkinson; Ikon Gallery, John Bright Street, Birmingham; Sat 10-6; (ends today).

Children's Art from Donetsk, and Paintings by Constance Kilgour, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends tomorrow).

German Expressionist drawings and graphics, Museum and Art Gallery, Blagrove Street, Reading; Sat 10 to 5; (ends today).

Royal Society of Painters in Watercolours exhibition, Museum, Whitehall, London; Sat 10 to 5; (ends today).

The Picture Book: Hambleton Publishers City Museum and Art Gallery, Queens Road, Bristol; Sat 10 to 5; (ends today).

Music

Organ recital by Frederick Swann, 11; concert by Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, 7.30; both at St Albans Cathedral.

Concert by Chichester Singers and Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Chichester Cathedral, 7.30.

RSCM Diocesan Choral Festival, Hereford Cathedral, 5.30.

Folk songs for children, 11; concert by musicians participating in Glasgow International Folk Festival, 3; both at Third Eye Centre, 350 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

General

City Dock Festival: steam traction rally, steam organs, mini-hovercraft, stalls, displays; Bristol Docks, 10.30 to 7; fireworks display from 9.45.

Antiques fair, Blackfriars Hall, Norwich, 10 to 5.

Warwick Arts Week: entertainment by theatre students, Shire Hall, Warwick, 11.15 and 12.30.

West Fleet Regatta: rowing, canoeing, water-skiing and diving displays, Bournemouth Docks, Bournemouth, 2 to 4.30 today (10.30 to 5.30 tomorrow).

Craft demonstrations: wheat milling, farmhouse baking, blacksmith's craft, Welsh Folk Museum, St Fagans, Cardiff, 11 to 1 and 2 to 4.30.

Tomorrow

Music

Organ recital by Francis Grier, Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, 8.

Concert by Cathedral Choir and Brass Ensemble, Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral, 8.30.

Concert by King's School Symphony Orchestra, Canterbury Cathedral, Shirley Hall, 8.

General

Morris Minor Owners Club rally, Harwood Park, Leeds, from 10.

County fair: hot air ballooning, fete, racing, dog shows, side shows, Castle Ashby House, Northampton, 9.30 to 6.

Anniversaries

Deaths: Edmund Burke, Beaconsfield, Bucks, 1797; Zachary Taylor, 12th president of the USA 1849-50, Washington, 1850.

TOMORROW

Births: John Calvin, Noyon, Picardy, 1509; Camille Pissarro, St Thomas, West Indies, 1830; Marcel Proust, Paris, France, 1871; Deafness, Roman emperor 117-38, Baia, Italy, 138; George Stables, London, 1806.

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.84	1.75
Austria Sch	29.00	27.45
Belgium Fr	82.50	78.50
Canada \$	1.96	1.89
Denmark Kr	14.75	14.05
Finland Mk	8.08	8.40
France Fr	12.25	11.75
Germany DM	4.11	3.91
Greece Dr	137.00	127.00
Hongkong \$	11.40	10.75
Ireland Pt	1.50	1.24
Italy Lira	2430.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	390.00	378.00
Netherlands Gm	4.60	4.38
Norway Kr	11.65	11.10
Portugal Esc	183.00	172.00
South Africa Rd	2.10	1.95
Spain Ptas	227.50	216.50
Sweden Kr	12.29	11.69
Switzerland Fr	3.40	3.23
USA \$	1.58	1.53
Yugoslavia Dnr	141.50	133.50

Notes for small denominations bank notes only, as needed by London Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index 333.9.

London: The FT Index closed down 7.1 at 683.9.

Roads

London and South-east: Lombard Street and Chancery Lane, City of London, closed this morning. Crane operating outside Shaftesbury Avenue fire station causing congestion all weekend. A33: Heavy traffic because of Southampton show today and tomorrow.

Wales and West: A35: Traffic control on Bere Regis by-pass, Dorset. A4/A37: Temporary closure between junctions 2 and 3, near Bristol, M5: Lane closures between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (Ashchurch).

Midlands and East Angles: M54: Lane closures on Telford by-pass between junctions 5 and 6 (Milton Keynes) and Newport (Milton Keynes) and Newport (Milton Keynes) and Newport (Milton Keynes).

North: M1: Lane closures between junctions 26 and 28 (Kendal) A1/A168: Roadworks on Alnwick Bridge by-pass. A650: Single lane traffic at times on Bradford Road, Leeds, at M1 interchange.

Scotland: M8: Closed eastbound overnight from junctions 18 (Charing Cross) to 15 (Towhead). Congestion in Glasgow between Blythwood Square and Queens Park because of demonstration. Information supplied by the AA.

Ferry dispute

Crossings between Felixstowe and Zeebrugge and between Cairnryan in Scotland and Larne in Northern Ireland may be cancelled from this afternoon because of a union dispute. For latest information call Traveline: 01-246 8032 or the operators on Felixstowe 278711 or Larne 2201.

The papers

By Justice, most people mean restriction, says the Daily Mail. "If the law is to enjoy the confidence of the public then nasty criminals must not only be punished but be seen to be punished in the kind of way that most people consider they deserve".

National Day

The Commonwealth of Bahamas tomorrow commemorates its independence from Britain. The archipelago, which stretches from Florida to Haiti, comprises nearly 700 islands and cays of which only 22 are inhabited.

### Gardens open

TODAY  
Bedfordshire Drumgany, Edrom, Duns, small garden, plants in pots and rockeries, dried flowers, exhibition of hand-painted china; also open tomorrow, 1 to 5.30. Clwyd Welsh College of Horticulture, 3m S of Flint A55 W of North; lawns, shrubs, fine trees; 10.45 to 5.30.

TOMORROW

Bedfordshire Southill Park, 5m SW of Biggleswade; large garden, roses, conservatory, 2 to 6. Cambridgeshire Abbots Ripton Hall, Abbots Ripton, 4m N of Huntingdon on B1090; herbaceous, grey border, old roses, tropical house, 2 to 6.30. East London Tynningham, Dumber, splendid herbaceous border, rose, secret and walled garden, fine trees; 2 to 6. Fife Culross Abbey House, Culross; long terrace, shrub roses, 2 to 3 each Sun in July. Hampshire Little Court Cottage, Lymington; 2 acres, hilly and half-hardy shrubs, small woodland garden; 2 to 6. Hertfordshire Five gardens at Leverstock Green, nr Hemel Hempstead, including Westwick Cottage, 3 acres, 2 to 6. Norfolk Bayfield Hall, NW of Holt; modern-style garden, park and lake; 2 to 6. Nottinghamshire 3 gardens at Calverton, 7m NE of Banbury, off B4525 Banbury-Northington; Calverton House, 5 acres, rose garden, herbaceous; Wheatcroft House, 3 acres, trees, shrubs; 2 to 6.30. Oxfordshire 2 gardens at Shepherd's Green, Rotherfield Greys, 4m W of Hemel Hempstead; The Cottage, 3 acres family garden; White Cottage, 3 acres, delphiniums, shrubs, roses, herbaceous; 2 to 6.30. Perthshire Croft Cappanach by Pitlochry; many trees and herbaceous plants for flower arrangement; flower arrangements; 2 to 6. Sevens 20 village gardens at Sinton, just off A20 between Arundel and Chichester; 750 acres to all, 2 to 6. Weymouth Park, Weymouth; Green, Billingshurst; large garden, shrubs, ground cover, rose garden, perennials, rock and water garden; vegetable garden and greenhouse; 2 to 7.

In the garden

Herbs may be gathered now to dry for winter use - tie them in small bundles and hang in an airy shed, or lay in a single layer on trays in a cool airy shed or garage.

Beetroot, cauliflower and blackcurrant particularly continue to be really troublesome, and are appearing on plants like campulids, and flies which are not normally much troubled by them. They can also infest leeks, especially those of myrobalan and other prunus, so check your hedges when inspecting the garden for possible trouble. MH

Pollen forecast

Forecast for the next 24 hours. High pollen counts are likely to be seen in the next 24 hours. High pollen counts are likely to be seen in the next 24 hours.

Around Britain

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